

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 466.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

MICHAELMAS HOLYDAYS.  
PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

—An entirely new DUBOSCQ'S ILLUMINATED CASCADE APPARATUS, throwing three Jets instead of one, and displaying a variety of beautiful colours, exhibited every evening at a Quarter past Nine.

Also, DUBOSCQ'S NEW SUBMARINE ELECTRIC LAMP. MODEL of the HARBOUR and FORTIFICATIONS of SEBASTOPOL, made by Sergeant FALKLAND and Corporal THOMAS, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, Woolwich.

DISSOLVING VIEWS of the SEAT of WAR in the BALTIC and BLACK SEA, with new PICTURES of the HOLY PLACES, and the HARBOURS of SEBASTOPOL and CRONSTADT.

LECTURES on the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, on NATURE-PRINTING, and on CHEMISTRY.

The LARGE CHEMICAL LABORATORY, and the PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL and PORTRAIT GALLERY, open daily.

In consequence of a Family bereavement, Mr. Brayley's LECTURE on GEOLOGY is unavoidably postponed until Monday, the 16th inst.

A LECTURE on CHEMISTRY will be given by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S. A.C.E., &c. in its stead, on Monday, the 2nd. inst.

## TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

MINISTERS will be admitted FREE to the BIBLICAL DIORAMAS at the KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, 24, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND, until the end of OCTOBER, on presenting their Cards. These Dioramas are exhibited every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, accompanied by Lectures and appropriate Music, with the view of communicating information and exciting interest in the localities and incidents of Scripture History.—For Particulars see *Times* daily.

**WANTED, a YOUNG LADY,** as SALESWOMAN in a Bonnet-room.—Apply to J. and J. WHEELER, Wolverhampton.

**WANTED, by a Young Lady who has a** good knowledge of the business, a re-engagement in the DRAPERY TRADE. The millinery or mantle department preferred. References given and required.—Address, A. B., 51, Union-street, Ryde, I. W.

**WOOD and SON, DRAPERS,** LONDON HOUSE, SPALDING, are in immediate want of a first-hand MILLINER.—Apply, either at the above address, or Mr. WOOD, Sen, Horncastle.

## TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—An

Experienced Teacher wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Can enter upon the duties of a school immediately if required. Testimonials as to efficiency, &c., and satisfactory reasons for leaving present situation can be given.—Address, A. O. Z., Nonconformist Office, Fleet-street, London.

## TO BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.—

**WANTED, a YOUNG MAN** of some years' experience and thorough acquaintance with the Book and Stationery Trade.—Apply to J. A., care of Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

## TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and

STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.—**WANTED, immediately,** an ASSISTANT in the above business. A pious young man would find a comfortable home.—Address, stating terms, to Mr. SMITH, Printer, &c., Chipping Norton, Oxon.

## MEDICAL.—WANTED, by a Surgeon,

an ASSISTANT, to Dispense, and occasionally visit and attend Midwifery.—Apply to M. D., care of Mr. Burghope, Bookseller, Congleton, Cheshire, stating age, and salary required. The Advertiser has also a vacancy for a PUPIL.

## TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A

Dispensing Chemist in the country who has been in business many years, has a vacancy for an APPRENTICE, who will be treated as one of the family; and have a good opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the business. A youth whose friends are Dissenters would be preferred.—Apply to J., care of Mr. Thornton, Bookseller, Oxford.

## TEA DEALERS and GROCERS.—A

business in the above trade to be disposed of, admirably situated in the best part of the leading thoroughfare of our largest naval sea-port town, doing £3,500 a-year, ready money. Stock, Fixtures, and Furniture, about £380, to be taken at valuation. Further information may be obtained at Messrs. CLARK and ROWE, Tea and Coffee Merchants, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.

## TO CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, by

a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, who will be disengaged in about a month, a SITUATION in a CONFECTIONER'S SHOP, in which line she has had considerable experience. A good character can be had from her present employer. Address to Mr. JOHN KEAY, Fordingbridge, Hants.

## TO LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS,

BOOKBINDERS, ENGRAVERS, STATIONERS, &c., &c.—Rare opportunity for joining a well-connected permanently established and lucrative PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, combining the various branches in all its departments, in a populous and flourishing district in the North of England.—A WORKING PARTNER of ordinary business habits with a comparatively small capital, upon which interest would attach, in addition to a share in the profits, would find this well worth his attention.—Apply by letter, addressed Y. Z., at our Printing office.

## MORE than Ten Years "Nonconformist"

Newspaper for Thirty Shillings.—To be seen at the Post-office, 27, Aldgate.

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION of

ENGLAND and WALES.—The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the UNION will be held in NEWCASTLE, SHIELDS, and SUNDERLAND, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, and three following days.

On Monday Evening, a DEVOTIONAL MEETING will be held in each of the towns, and Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. STOWELL, at North Shields; the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, at Newcastle; and the Rev. S. MALL, at Sunderland.

The SESSIONS FOR BUSINESS will be held on Tuesday in Sunderland, on Wednesday in North Shields, and on Thursday in Newcastle. The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, will preside.

On Tuesday Evening a Public Meeting will be held in Sunderland, in favour of BRITISH MISSIONS; Mr. JAMES SPICER in the Chair. In Newcastle, a Meeting will be held on behalf of the BOARD OF EDUCATION; Mr. T. BARNES, M.P., will take the Chair. And a meeting of the CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY will be held in North Shields; Mr. RICE HOPKINS in the Chair.

On Wednesday Evening a Public Meeting will be held in each Town, for the Exposition and Enforcement of Congregational Principles. The Chair will be taken at Newcastle by Mr. E. BAINES of Leeds; at North Shields by Mr. G. CLARKE of London; and at Sunderland, by Mr. G. LEEMAN, Lord Mayor of York.

On Thursday Evening, the Rev. W. S. EDWARDS, of London, will preach in Newcastle; the Rev. Professor THOMPSON, M.A., of Glasgow, will preach in North Shields; and the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, of Leicester, will preach in Sunderland. A Sermon will also be preached in South Shields, by the Rev. Dr. BROWN; and one in Monkwearmouth, by the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON.

The Pastors, Deacons, and Delegates of our Churches are earnestly invited by the friends in the above towns to attend the Meetings; and such as purpose doing so are requested to announce their intention without delay to the Rev. R. W. MALL, Sunderland. Arrangements will be made to convey visitors gratuitously from one town to another. Persons attending the Meetings can obtain a Return Ticket for the Northern and Eastern Railway and all its branches at one fare and a sixth, available from Monday to Friday inclusive.

G. SMITH, } Secretaries.  
R. ASHTON, }

Congregational Library, October 3, 1854.

## SCRIPTURE READERS to the SEAT

OF WAR—SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.—A MEETING will be held in the lower room, EXETER HALL, THIS EVENING, October 4th, 1854, for devotional exercises and addresses, prior to the departure of FOUR SCRIPTURE READERS, to labour amongst the British and French Protestant troops.

The Rev. Dr. MARSH, Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and president of the society, will preside.

The Rev. Messrs. J. T. Brown, J. Branch, F. Chalmers, C. J. Goodhart, W. Leake, W. Tilson Marsh, Cuthbert Young, the Hon. Major H. L. Powys, 60th Royal Rifles, Lieut. Blackmore, R.N., and other friends are expected to take part in the proceedings. Tickets to be had at the Office of the Society, 15, Exeter Hall, Strand. Meeting to commence at HALF-PAST SIX o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

## OVER COATS, CAPES, &c., at W.

BERDOE'S, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL, one of the largest stocks in London, superior garments at reduced charges. SHOOTING JACKETS, Berdoe's well known LIGHT OVER COAT, for all seasons. (Price 45s.) LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES, HABITS, &c., all made thoroughly impervious to rain, without obstructing free ventilation, and without extra charge. (Or made to order at a day's notice.)

## J. TURNER and SON, CABINET,

CHAIR, SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row; Manufactory, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style, at manufacturers' prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

## A MOIETY of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD,

and LEASEHOLD ESTATES, at POTTER'S BAR, PONDERS' END, TOTTENHAM, and FOUNTAIN-PLACE, CITY-ROAD, MIDDLESEX.

To be peremptorily SOLD BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 11th of May, 1854, made in the Causes of Walker v. Mower, and Walker v. Small, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached, by Mr. ABBOTT, the Auctioneer appointed to sell the same, at the AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, October 12th, 1854, at ONE o'clock precisely, in Seven Lots, a Moiety of Two Freehold and One Copyhold Estate, at Potter's Bar, consisting of Ten Cottages, Paddock, and several Plots of Building Ground;—a Moiety of a very valuable Freehold Estate at Ponder's End, and consisting of Three Dwelling-houses and Large Plot of Ground, upon which stands part of the Factory of Messrs. Groult and Co.; a Moiety of a long Leasehold Baker's Shop and Premises, at the corner of Queen-street, White Hart-lane, Tottenham;—and a Moiety of a Leasehold Dwelling-house, No. 7 (heretofore No. 2), Fountain-place, City-road—the whole producing a Rental of EIGHTY-FIVE POUNDS a-Year.

Printed particulars, and Conditions of Sale, may be had of Mr. Thomas John Jerwood, solicitor, No. 17, Ely-place, Holborn; of Messrs. Hine and Robinson, solicitors, No. 32, Charterhouse-square; of Messrs. Farrer and Co., solicitors, No. 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields; of the respective Tenants, on the Premises; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Abbott, Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Land Agent, No. 26, Bedford-row, Gray's-inn.

## TO THE POLICY HOLDERS

IN THE

## ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

## GENTLEMEN,—Having just effected two

insurances in the Achilles Company, I cannot be otherwise than deeply interested with yourselves in its prosperity, and this I trust may be deemed an adequate apology for addressing you this letter. Your choice of this Company amongst the many Offices, some long established and others just starting into enterprising competition, attests your matured preference to this new Society; your confidence in its directorship; your approval of its constitution; your conviction of its stability; and your sanguine hope, that it is destined to assume a high position amongst the many companies that have acquired a well-deserved reputation.

It occurs to me, that we may personally and most essentially serve the interests of the ACHILLES COMPANY (with which our own are inseparably identified), and at the same time effect a large amount of good, by personal and gratuitous exertions to secure new policy-holders; and if each one of us were resolved to obtain at least one new Policy-holder this year, that alone would double the existing constituency. There is sometimes more confidence in the recommendation of friends and more cogency in their arguments than in the appeals of paid officials, however zealous and efficient they may really be. I think that the adoption of the course suggested may assume a high tone of Christian philanthropy. It will tell on the well-being of many a home desolated by the stroke of death, when the loss sustained by bereavement is sorrow enough, without the addition of some pecuniary embarrassments. To be instrumental in urging parties to provide against such an occurrence and in averting such a calamity could not fail to be a source of grateful and happy reminiscence.

The small policies of £20 and upwards, which may be effected in the ACHILLES COMPANY, I hold to be an arrangement of inestimable value, and worthy of being adopted by the humble classes through a wide range, inasmuch as the existing Burial Societies are, with a few honourable exceptions, without a claim to public confidence or support.

This feature of the Company is one which I think should commend it to my ministerial brethren. I have often thought that as ministers we should gain a stronger legitimate influence over our people, and become more endeared to their families, if we could succeed in promoting, in any substantial way, their temporal welfare. The Great Teacher, during his wondrous ministry, was constantly gaining access to men's hearts by conferring some present blessing on them, and then adding to it the more enduring and priceless blessings of Eternity. For myself, I cannot conceive any way by which a Christian may effect a greater good as to temporalities than by inducing those who are within the range of their moral influence, to make some provision for their families by the judicious Insurance of their lives. This course it is my own intention to adopt; and I respectfully urge the same course on you, my fellow policy-holders in the Achilles Company.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

Wycliffe Villa, Stockport. JNO. THORNTON.

## YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY

ASSOCIATION, in aid of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1854, the ANNUAL MEETING of the above Association will be held in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE STREET. The chair to be taken at SEVEN o'clock.

Edward Miall, Esq., M.P.; Revs. F. Trestrail, W. G. Lewis, C. Vince, of Birmingham; and Mr. Clement Balhache, of Stepney, with other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

## INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GRAFTON-

STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

The QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS in aid of the Funds for Rent and Incidentals will be made next SUNDAY, October 8, when the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH will preach *Two Sermons* on Modern Christianity.

Services to commence at Eleven and at half-past Six.

## QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL,

BRIGHTON.—This place of Worship, erected by the English Congregational Chapel Building Society, will be opened on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12. The Rev. Dr. HARRIS to preach in the Morning; the Rev. JOHN STOUTON in the Evening.

Services commencing at Twelve and Half-past Six.

On the following Sabbath, October 15, the Rev. Dr. LEITCH and the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON; and on Wednesday Evening, October 25, the Rev. W. S. EDWARDS to preach.

A Collocation, 3s. each, will be provided at the Pavilion on October 12. Trains from London to Brighton at 6 a.m., 8.20, and 10. From Brighton to London at 5.5 p.m., 7, and 10.

## RAMSGATE, SPENCER-SQUARE.

The Widow and Daughter of the late T. T. SADLER, would be happy to meet with ONE or TWO LADIES requiring accommodation with a quiet and respectable family for the winter months. They have also a furnished HOUSE TO LET on moderate terms in the same locality.—Address as above.

ORIGINAL  
DEFECTIVE



## CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTICE TO MINISTERS AND DELEGATES. AUTUMNAL ASSEMBLY at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, SHIELDS, and SUNDERLAND.

RETURN TICKETS, First and Second Class, at a fare and a sixth, available from MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, to FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, inclusive, may be obtained by intending visitors on all the lines of the North Eastern Railway. The following principal stations, and all intermediate ones, are included in the arrangement:—

York	Leeds	Derwick
Hull	Harrogate	Kilso
Selby	Ripon	Alnwick
Normanton	Whitby	Morpeth
Milford Junction	Pikering	Durham
Mutton	Scarborough	Darlington
Driffield	Filey	Northallerton
Beverley	Stockton	Thirsk
Bridlington	Hartlepool	Market Weighton

Forms for securing these tickets will be furnished by the Secretary, along with cards of address. Those whose journey lies only in part on the lines of the North Eastern Railway should take a single ticket to their nearest station on the North Eastern, and thence procure the return ticket to Newcastle, Shields, or Sunderland.

The expenses of transit between those three towns will be wholly defrayed by the Committee.

A cordial invitation is renewed to ministers and delegates; and all persons purposing to attend, should give notice to the Secretary previous to Tuesday, the 10 inst., at noon.

R. W. McALL, Sunderland, Secretary.  
D. H. GODDARD, Newcastle, Treasurer.

October 3, 1854.

## WESTERN ASIA MISSIONS.

### APPEAL FOR AID IN REBUILDING THE PROTESTANT CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS AT BROOSA.

On Sabbath Evening, July 3rd, the Chapel and School-house of the little Protestant community at Broosa were DESTROYED BY FIRE. Among 140 Armenian houses burnt down were five belonging to the chief Protestants. The Church was in a state of great prosperity and peace under the native preacher, Stepan Apisophon, a Graduate of the Hebek Seminary.

The congregation had doubled its number; there was a flourishing school of forty boys, and an industrial school for girls.

Towards the purchase of the building now destroyed, the native converts contributed, two years ago, of their poverty, £130; but they can do nothing now. A neat stone building is required for 400 persons, capable of receiving galleries for 200 more. The estimated cost is from £800 to £1000. It will be the first house of worship for native Protestants ever erected in Turkey.

THE FOLLOWING SUMS ARE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Harry Goring, Bart.	5	0	0
Rev. A. C. Thompson, U.S.	1	1	0
Jno. Bridges, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Marsh	1	0	0
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.	5	0	0
M. M. W., per Rev. J. Davies, Worcester	1	0	0
Ambrose Brewin, Esq., Tiverton	5	0	0
Hon. Somerset Maxwell	1	0	0
Mr. J. Lee	0	2	6
R. C. L. Roan, Esq.	10	0	0
"From Leith"	5	0	0
Wm. Cust Gwynne, M.D., Sandbach	0	10	0
Richard Foster, Esq., Cambridge	2	10	0
E., Birmingham	0	5	0
Rev. T. Grantham, Bramber Rectory near	2	0	0
Steyning	2	0	0
Miss Orme, per ditto	2	0	0
W. A.	5	0	0
Lady Carnegie, Leamington	2	0	0
Miss Carnegie, Leamington	1	0	0
Sir Edward Parry	1	1	0
Jonathan Barrett, Esq., Croydon	2	2	0

Contributions are received at the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 64, Lombard-street, and Messrs. Hanson and Co., 1, Pall-mall, East; by Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; Seeleys, Fleet-street; Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row; and by Rev. Cutbush G. Young, at the Office of the Western Asia Missions' Aid Society, 7, Adam-street, Strand.

## LONDON NURSES' INSTITUTION.

Established for providing MONTHLY and WET NURSES.

### PATRON.

The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.

Mrs. SAMUEL GURNEY.

President.—Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart., F.R.S.

Bankers.—Sir CHARLES PRICE, Bart., and Co.

Subscribers can obtain well-qualified women as Monthly or Wet Nurses, upon application to the Medical Secretary at the Office of the Institution.

Monthly or Wet Nurses desirous of engagements, and whose characters will bear the most searching inquiry, can obtain further particulars upon application to the Medical Superintendent, between 11 and 3 o'clock daily.

Monthly or Wet Nurses can be sent at an hour's notice to any part of the kingdom.

The Subscription is One Guinea annually for the First-class Nurses, or a Life Subscription of Ten Guineas. For the Second-class Nurses Half-a-Guinea, or a Life Subscription of Five Guineas.

70, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Office entrance in Clement's Lane.

## THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
INSTITUTED 1844.

Designed to Receive and Educate Fatherless Children from the Earliest Infancy throughout the whole Period of Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connection.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur, on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where Forms of Application for Candidates, and Lists of Subscribers, may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.  
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B. All Communications and Subscriptions to be addressed to Mr. John Cuzner, sub-Secretary, and Post-office Orders made payable to him at the Office, 32, Poultry.

\* Cases arising from the Army and Navy and from the prevailing Epidemic are in every way eligible, and will have special consideration under present circumstances.

## MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.

Sums from £5 to £200 advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from 9 till 8, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity.

Forms of Application and Prospectus Gratis, on receipt of Stamped Envelope. H. FLEAH, Manager.

## HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Money received on Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October.

EDWARD HODSON, Secretary.

15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS may obtain

tickets of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the journey on payment of 1s., 2s., 3d., by inquiring of the Booking Clerk at all the principal stations where they take a railway ticket. Railway Passengers Assurance office, 3, Old Broad-street.

## NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—19, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Branch offices at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hamburg and Portsea.

Every description of Assurance effected upon equitable terms. Eight-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured.

Prospectuses to be had on application.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

## THE NEW NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY.

Chief Office, 484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament. Capital £100,000.

Office Hours, from Nine a.m. to Six p.m.

Every description of Life Assurance effected, including Assurance against Accidental Death.

Endowments and Annuities granted.

Loans of £20 and upwards advanced, on personal and other security, at five per cent. per annum; repayable per weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

Policies from £5 and upwards, and arranged for all classes.

Premiums—either weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annually, or by single payment.

Prospectuses and Forms gratis, or sent on application on receipt of Two Postage Stamps.

Active and respectable persons desirous of being appointed as Agents are requested to apply personally, or by letter.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident Managing Secretary.

## ACHILLES ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL: £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

With power to increase to One Million.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

Col. LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, Deputy Chairman.

OFFICES.

25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON;

19, PRINCESS-STREET, MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq. (R. Williams and Co.), High-street.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq. Market-street, and Cheshire.

ROBERT RUMNEY, Esq. (Hadfield and Rumney), Swan-lane.

JAMES WATTS, Esq. (S. and J. Watts and Co.), Fountain-street, and Cheshire.

JOHN WOOD, Esq. (Wood and Wright), Moxley-street, and Clayton Vale.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Esq. (Woodward and Son), Greenwood-street, and Old Trafford.

Secretary for Manchester—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium, which are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed Capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per Cent. of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years.

POLICIES ARE INDISPENSABLE.

NO CHARGE is made for POLICY STAMPS or MEDICAL FEES.

ONE-THIRD of the Premiums on Assurances of £500 is allowed to remain unpaid, and continue as a claim on the Policy.

POLICIES NOT FORFEITED if the Premiums are not paid when due.

LOANS granted to Policy-holders on liberal terms.

For the convenience of the WORKING CLASSES Policies are issued as low as £20, at the same Rates as larger Assurances.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually.

Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, or of the Secretary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

## FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety of articles, both valuable and inexpensive, which may be inspected daily at this Establishment. All goods marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

It may be well to state that all visitors to this magnificent establishment will meet with a polite reception whether purchasers or otherwise.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of English or Foreign Manufacture.

The long tested qualities of these articles are of themselves sufficient to ensure the approbation of a discerning public.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S DRESSING CASES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN in leather, walnut, and other choice woods, from 1 to 100 guineas.

Also, their Government DESPATCH BOXES are too well known to require comment.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE.

The superior qualities of these articles need only be seen to be fully appreciated, arising from the well-known fact (among the aristocracy and nobility) that Mr. Futvoye is the son of the original Inventor of this beautiful work, whose choicest specimens are in possession of her most gracious Majesty.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S FRENCH TIMEPIECES.

The statistical accounts presented by the Customs to the House of Commons prove that Messrs. Futvoye are by far the largest importers. 500 of the most elegant and classical designs in ornolu with glass shade and stand complete, from 2 to 100 guineas, may be inspected at 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S PATENTED ROUND BRASS DIALS.

13s. 6d. each, warranted.—These Time Pieces have already a world wide reputation and their correctness astonishes all their owners. To avoid disappointment it is necessary to notice on each dial, "Futvoye, a Paris."

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

## FUTVOYE'S PARISIAN NOVELTIES

toujours Nouveaux, from 1s. to £100 guineas, may be more easily imagined than described.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

Wholesale and export warehouses, 28 and 29, Silver-street, Golden-square.

City, 22, Great Winchester-street.

Paris, 54, Rue de Rivoli.

## ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN BOTTLE,

as supplied to the CRYSTAL PALACE—also, in Casks of 18 Gallons. Recommended by BARON LIEBIG.

Address:—HARRINGTON PARKER & Co., 54, Pall Mall, London.

## COCOA NUT FIBRE MATTING and

MATS of the best quality. The Jury of Class 28, Great Exhibition, awarded the Prize Medal to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, L.C. DON.

## BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL

and CO., COAL MERCHANTS to Her MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 29s. per ton for screened and sorted Best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years.—Purbeck Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Baiton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico.

## CHEAP BREAD.—JONES'S PATENT

FLOUR is now 3d. per lb. With it families may, in a few minutes, obtain pure HOME BAKED BREAD, ROLLS, TEA CAKES, LIGHT PASTRY, PUDDINGS, &c., without yeast, and at less cost and trouble than by any other means.—Sold by all corn merchants, grocers, &c. Directions and the names, EDWARDS BROTHERS, Abbot Mills, Blackfriars are on each genuine packet.

## PATENT PERAMBULATORS.—

C. BURTON, inventor and maker to Her Majesty (by appointment).—The distinguished patronage, the flattering encomiums, and the increasing demand, are sufficient proofs of the utility and excellence of these fashionable, safe, and elegant Carriages for adults, children, and invalids. Illustrated Circulars, Shipping Orders.

OFFICE, 487, NEW OXFORD STREET.

## ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL

(PHILP'S), 25, JAMES-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Immediately behind the Register Office.

The ALBION is a large, elegantly-furnished, first-class Hotel; situation central, quiet, and airy. Only three minutes' walk from the Railway Terminus.

TARIFF OF CHARGES:—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.; Servants, 1s. per day.

## ESTABLISHED 1726.—CHAPLIN AND

LAMBERT.—TALLOW MERCHANTS, CANDLE and SOAP MANUFACTURERS, OIL, and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, beg to inform their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price. A list of articles, with prices annexed, sent, post free, on application. Orders, with remittances, promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations. C. and L. particularly recommend their

TOWN TALLOW-MADE CANDLES.

Price's and Palmer's Composite and Metallic Candles, at Manufacturers' Prices.

89 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, LONDON.

## JACKSON'S PATENT PREPARATION

for the PRESERVATION OF POTATOES, SEEDS, &c.

This valuable discovery, for which LETTERS PATENT have been obtained, is the successful result of fourteen years' study and experiments in the preservation of vegetable matters. It imparts health and vigor to the Plants and Seeds subjected to its action; and effectually prevents the POTATO DISEASE; the SMUT in WHEAT; MILDEW and ROT; all FUNGAL DISEASES; and the ATTACKS OF INSECTS and VERMIN; and further recommends itself to the FARMER, the PLANTER, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, by the extreme simplicity of the mode of application.

It is sold by all Seedsmen and Chemists, in Packets of One, Two, Three, and Four Pounds each, with Instructions for its use; and parties requiring larger quantities for their own use or for exportation can be supplied on advantageous terms by addressing Mr. JACKSON, the Patentee, 18, Cannon-street, London-bridge; where the article is always on Sale, and the fullest particulars and directions for its use can be obtained.

## CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE

ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES. It is a non-conductor.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—From its lightness, weighing only 42lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE THE TEMPERATURE.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls; and for damp floors under carpets and floor cloths; also for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalize the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c.

DRY HAIR FELT, for Densifying Sound, and Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.

Samples, Testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and Co., DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

## TO VISITORS to the NEW CRYSTAL PALACE!—HINT to MOTHERS!—ATKINSON and

BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE (Established in the year 1793) is the best medicine that can possibly be given to infants and young children, and, as its name implies, is a real preservative of INFANTS in their numerous disorders, affording INSTANT RELIEF in CONVULSIONS, FLATULENCY, AFFECTIONS OF the BOWELS, DIFFICULT TEETHING, RICKETS, MEASLES, &c. &c. It STANDS UNRIVALLED, and is so perfectly INNOCENT, that it may be given immediately after birth. Thousands of children are annually saved by this much esteemed medicine.—One trial will prove more than words can express.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, Hall Bank, Bowdon, near Manchester (Chemist to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria), in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER" on the Government Stamp.

Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

## HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOMAS and WILLIAM HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d., or with glass stoppers, at 4s. 6d., stamp included, with full directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newberry and Sons, E. Edwards, Thomas Butler, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory and Co., New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street; and of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. HENRY, and the only genuine preparation of that article.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 466.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Orphan Working School .....	819
Old Topics in New Lights—No. VI.....	The Arctic Expedition .....	819
Government Grants for Education to Dissenting Missionaries.....	The Late Mr. John Chapman .....	820
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.....	The Disgraceful Affair at Portsmouth .....	820
Correspondence.....	Emigration During 1853 .....	820
Foreign and Colonial .....	Elections .....	820
Proposed Evangelical Hospital at Genoa.....	Court, Personal, and Official News .....	820
The Camps at Boulogne .....	Postscript.....	820
The Truth About Income Tax.....	Summary.....	822
The African Continent crossed by a Missionary .....	The Fall of Sebastopol .....	822
Molesworth and Hume on the War.....	The Turks again in Beasrabia .....	823
Mr. Cobden on the "Crumpling Up" of Russia .....	Paris under the Police Act .....	823
"Hard Times" and Crime .....	To "Health Seeker" and others .....	824
	The War .....	824
	Miscellaneous News .....	828
	Literature .....	828

## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### OLD TOPICS IN NEW LIGHTS.

No. VI.

#### THE GRAND ELEMENT OF SOCIAL DISUNION.

We have proved that our vast ecclesiastical endowments are not needed for the religious instruction of the poor, and that, in point of fact, the poor, as a class, derive from them very little advantage. They who avail themselves of the national Church Establishment to the largest extent, belong to the aristocracy, and to the upper and gentler section of the middle classes—to what good purpose, we proceed to inquire.

To the eye of a foreigner, one of the uncomeliest features of English society is the disunion by which it is pervaded. Something of this, no doubt, is due to the habits and influence of our aristocracy, but less, perhaps, than is commonly supposed. For after all, the line of demarcation between class and class is not nearly so distinct, not nearly so scrupulously observed, as that between Churchmen and Dissenters. Of course, there are exceptions on both sides. There are liberal-minded Churchmen who will occasionally mingle with Nonconformists, without any conscious display of condescension—and there are a few families who worship and commune with some "tolerated" denomination who gain an entrance into Church circles. But, as a rule, the legally privileged sect is socially exclusive. Men and women of the same rank in life, the same measure of attainments, the same respectability of character, age, and the same doctrinal faith, are pretty nearly as divided from each other by State-Church intolerance, and move in spheres almost as widely separate, as might be the case between Christians and Mussulmen. Business brings them together—here and there, too, but exceptionally only, philanthropy—but social recreation and enjoyment scarcely ever. Where the clergyman visits, the Dissenter is seldom admitted—where the Dissenting minister, the Churchman is rarely seen. The evil of this state of things shows itself in not a few miserable results. The parties themselves suffer some detriment—the more general interests of the country suffer yet more.

That portion of middle-class society which adheres to the Establishment reaps, we think, the largest and weightiest share of the mischiefs it produces. A social circle, of which the clergyman of the parish is the centre, is uniformly and necessarily exclusive,—often the more so, in proportion as it assimilates in religious sentiment and proceedings to those of the majority of Dissenters in the neighbourhood. The consequence upon their own character, although unnoticed by themselves, is exceedingly damaging. No man can voluntarily and permanently put a bound to his own sympathies without seriously injuring them in their spontaneity and vitality. No man can deliberately exclude from conscientious investigation any important topic on which difference of opinion is known to exist, and allow his conduct towards others to be influenced by his one-sided decision, without impairing his candour, and contracting, to a greater or less extent, a habit of indulging his prejudice at the expense of his judgment. Above all, no man can assume a reli-

gious superiority, grounded upon external and accidental circumstances, without becoming tinged with a spirit of Pharisaism which will occasionally develop into arrogance, harshness, and injustice. Accordingly, religious society among State-Churchmen is characterised by intense sectarianism, extreme narrowness of sentiment, abject fear of free investigation, intolerant dogmatism, and a readiness to adapt conscience to objectionable modes of proceeding for the Church's sake, which, in regard to merely individual interests, would be scorned as dishonourable. Worse than all, the habit of leaning upon the law as the main support of religion, extinguishes faith, palsies enterprise, kills all delicacy of feeling, and engenders that overbearing disposition which tramples upon the dictates of justice; and fancies that in so doing it is serving Christianity. For illustrations and proof of what we have here advanced, one need only watch the details of charitable movements—for nearly every Sabbath and Day-school, Clothing-club, Book Society, and Bible Committee connected with the Church, to say nothing of Church-rate contests, cemetery arrangements, &c., &c., will furnish incidents corroborative of the substantial accuracy of our estimate.

Dissenting society suffers almost equally, but in another way. Its members are conscious of a certain social disadvantage, and since it is felt to be undeserved, it naturally excites a sense of injustice. Happy is he in whom this sense does not become chafed into fierce zealotism on the one hand, or degenerate into crouching servility on the other. Undoubtedly, the tendency of the Dissenter's position is to make him either noisy and intemperate, or time-serving and compromising. If he is preserved from this tendency, it is by other influences than those of his relationship to the Establishment. His personal character, his education, his connexions, his ordinary pursuits, his Christianity, may combine to save him from the mischiefs of an unhappy position—but no rational man can shut his eyes to the dangers to which he is thereby exposed. And hence, movement among Dissenters has been too frequently associated with intemperance of spirit—and quiet has too often been identical with pusillanimity. The Establishment which engenders among Churchmen the vices of victors, develops among Nonconformists the vices of the conquered.

It must be apparent at a glance, that this social discordancy is a lamentable thing as regards the general interests of the country. It occasions a most frightful waste of all the means and the efforts of philanthropy. It renders necessary several separate sets of apparatus for doing good where one would be sufficient. It excites the distrust of the poorer classes, who are unable to discriminate between religious fervour and sectarian fanaticism. It infuses something of bitterness into the political opinions and movements of both parties. It makes the wheels of national progress revolve creakingly. It absorbs a vast amount of the time and energy which might have been most usefully devoted to other matters. If but half the money, half the skill in organisation, half the eloquence of speech, half the canvassing, which every Church-rate conflict elicits, were given to a united assault upon ignorance, dirt, discomfort, or deprivation, who can calculate upon the splendid results which might by this time have been achieved? The existence of a State Church, that is, of legal privileges for an exclusive sect, is perpetually raising a false issue for the exercise of our combative faculties—and when all should be warring against wickedness and wretchedness, we are, alas! warring with each other over questions that ought never to have been raised,—but having been raised must needs be settled. The ecclesiastical Russians have presumed to enter into, and lord it over, our Principalities—and while the reformation of internal abuses might sufficiently occupy both them and ourselves, encroachment on the one hand, and the repulsion of it on the other, divert the means and strength of both to unprofitable ends. It is impossible to estimate the annual loss which the United Kingdom sustains on this account.

It is well known that in the United States of America, social distraction on the ground of religious differences is rare indeed—so rare as to attract the observation, and evoke the commendations of travellers by no means favourable to the voluntary principle. How comes it, then, that in England it is a source of weakness and a cause of reproach? We answer—as we imagine every man's common sense and observation must answer—it arises from the fact that our laws, which ought to be impartial, exalt one denomination of religionists to a position of privilege above all others. Whilst this arrangement continues, social division will continue to be rife. But is it worth while to maintain this crying injustice? Is it politic to go on incurring this irritation and discontent, for the sake of providing religious institutions free of expense to the aristocracy, and to the wealthier half of the middle classes? This is the real question for constituencies and for the House of Commons to determine. Let them not delude themselves into the belief that the Establishment is a spiritual provision for the poor—it has little claim to be so considered. But it is, in truth, an indulgence to the pride of the rich, to the exclusiveness of the aristocrat, and to the arrogance of the priest. The people in getting rid of it will get rid of a superfluous and very mischievous national institution.

#### GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR EDUCATION TO DISSIDENTING MISSIONARIES.

(From the Calcutta Christian Advocate.)

We find, from official correspondence published in the daily journals on the subject of the Government grant for educational purposes to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, missionary to the Kassias, that the sum granted is fifty rupees a-month; and this sum Mr. Lewis receives with profound gratitude to the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, for his very generous purposes towards the permanent welfare of the benighted tribes both of the Kassias and the Jynteah Hills. He also speaks of the gracious countenance Government has thus boldly proffered; nor can he conclude without reiterating the acknowledgement of his very deep sense of gratitude to the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, for his great condescension in so favourably noticing his poor labours among these benighted tribes. And yet, in the very letter which contains these adulations of Government for the grant of fifty rupees a-month, Mr. Lewis says that the missionaries have tried to a certain extent the plan he recommends the Government to adopt, and the trial has given him entire satisfaction; and it has, he says, proved very salutary to the minds of the people. The Voluntary principle, on his own showing, has acted well. Mr. Inglis, he states, erected a school-house at an expense of five hundred rupees; this house was destroyed by a storm; the Shella people, however, vigorously set to work, and took on their own shoulders the erection and repairs of the building, with the exception of one hundred rupees, which was granted them out of the Church fund, for the purchase of materials; and he further says, that the first school which is now about to be erected in the Jynteah country, in the large village of Jiwai, will be put up by the villagers themselves. Such a feeling among the people, which the above gratifying instances so plainly indicate, he would most hopefully foster by all means, in order to develop the self-sustaining principle, the influential and hopeful element which enters so largely into the elevation of any people. This they are well able to do, he says, when their darkened understandings shall be enlightened, and their depraved wills become changed, for they expend large amounts in their degrading demon-worship. On Mr. Lewis's own showing, then, the people are willing to help themselves, and able to do it as knowledge increases among them. Then, why, in such a case, accept the assistance of Government? For we are quite certain that an appeal to the friends of the Voluntary principle in India and in Britain, would have helped Mr. Lewis to carry on his good work without the assistance of Government, and more especially if the sum required was only fifty rupees a month. Mr. Lewis's statements confirm us in our opinion, that the people in this country will, if they be fairly tried, help themselves; and, with the aid of voluntary efforts, would, if they were put on a right scent, do much towards educating themselves. Once introduce Government aid into the hills, or into any other part of the country, and the probability will be, that their own efforts in this good work will be checked.



We believe the Government have been actuated by the best motives in making this grant; and we do not blame them; they are acting in accordance with their avowed principles; but we do disapprove of Dissenters taking Government grants, and that before their own principles have failed to sustain them in their efforts; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the Dissenting body, to enter our humble protest against the practice at its very commencement. Let those who approve of the principle adopt it; but let not the Dissenting bodies at home be committed to that against which they have uniformly protested, by the well-meant, but inconsistent practice of their representatives in India.

**CHURCH-RATES AT TOTTINGTON.**—On Friday, Sept. 15th, a vestry meeting was held in Holcome church for the purpose of levying a Church-rate on the inhabitants of Tottington, Lower End, Lancashire. Mr. George Nightingale, incumbent, in the chair. At the meeting, which was numerously attended, it was proposed by the churchwarden, and seconded by the sidesman, that a rate of 3d. in the pound be levied. After a very stormy discussion, in which the incumbent's proceedings were severely censured, a show of hands was taken for the rate, when only three persons voted for it, being the two churchwardens and minister; but against it a whole forest of hands were held up, upon which Mr. Nightingale demanded a poll, though convinced that a majority of rate-payers was then present, and had voted against the rate. The poll was to be taken at the court-house, at Holcome, on the Wednesday following, and each successive day, Sundays excepted, until one whole day shall elapse, and no vote be tendered, then the poll to be declared finally closed. State of the poll at the end of the first day:—For the rate, 3 votes. Against it, 100. At the close, for the rate, 5. Against it, 117. Of the five who voted for the rate, two were churchwardens, one retired ditto, and two spinsters, who together did not pay 1s. of rates.—*From a Correspondent.*

**THE CITY CHURCHES.**—An interesting Parliamentary document has been issued, of the churches in each parish in the City of London; the names, residences, and income of the clergy; showing also the number of sittings in each church. There are sixty churches in the list, and only few of the incumbents reside within the city. The largest income is £2,081 9s. 4d. for St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and the smallest but one is £40, for St. Helen, Bishopsgate. The average attendance, including children, for last year, is remarkable, compared with the church accommodation. In one church (St. Laurence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street), with sittings for 1,000 persons, the average attendance is only thirty. The incumbent resides at Hampstead. The income is £310 a-year. The services in January, on Sundays, were two; and, on week-days, three. At another church, with 700 sittings, the average attendance is thirty. The fees received in January last were very small. The largest amount was £55 and the smallest 2s. The communicants are very limited, compared with the attendances, and the baptisms by no means numerous. The return was procured at the instance of Dr. Phillimore, with reference to the proposed removal of some of the City churches.

**ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE PRIMATE.**—Archdeacon Denison has published a correspondence between himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury in reference to the proceedings entered into by the latter to inquire into Mr. Denison's orthodoxy. The charges preferred against him by the Reverend Joseph Ditcher, Vicar of South Brent, are worded as follows:—"1. That the act of consecration causes the bread and wine, though remaining in their natural substances, to have the body and blood of Christ really, though spiritually, joined to them; so that to receive the one is to receive the other. 2. That the wicked and unbelieving eat and drink the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's supper just as much as the faithful." The Archbishop gave notice to Mr. Denison, on the 5th September, that he should, at the expiration of fourteen days, appoint a commission of five clergymen of the diocese of Bath and Wells to inquire into the justice of the charge. Mr. Denison, on the ground that the late Bishop had investigated them, and had given "judgment" in his favour, per letter—that the present Bishop has refused to re-open the case—and that it is contrary to law that a man should be twice placed in peril for the same alleged offence—protested formally against the whole of the proceedings. The Archbishop of Canterbury, holding that the correspondence between Mr. Denison and the late Bishop was not a trial recognised by law, continues the proceedings. The inquiry will commence this week, at Wells.

**PREMIUMS FOR THEOLOGICAL TREATISES.**—A meeting took place at Aberdeen, on Friday, the proceedings of which possess interest for the literary Christian world. In the end of the last century, Mr. John Burnett, a merchant in Aberdeen, left an estate, one of the purposes to which the proceeds were to be applied being to form two premiums for the best essays or treatises sent in by public competition at the end of every forty years. The following is the theme prescribed:—"That there is a Being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelations; and, in the second place, from the revelations of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the influence most necessary for and useful to mankind." The premiums on this occasion amount to £1,800 for the first, and £600 for the second best treatise. No fewer than 208 treatises have been given in. The trustees appointed on this occasion are, Professor Baden Powell, of Oxford; Mr. Henry Rogers, the eminent essayist and reviewer; and Mr. Isaac Taylor, the well-known author of the "Natural History of

Enthusiasm;" and these gentlemen attended a meeting in the Town-hall of the above city on Friday, and took a solemn declaration, presented by the bench, to discharge their duties without partiality. The adjudicators stated that their award, which is anticipated with much interest, will shortly be made. They stated that some of the treatises are of a high order of merit. The present Archbishop of Canterbury gained the second premium at the last competition; the Rev. Principal Brown, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, carrying off the first.

## Religious Intelligence.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The inauguration of the removal of the premises of this valuable institution from Gresham-street, City, to the spacious and commodious building lately known as the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and now appropriated by the Christian Young Men's Association, was celebrated at the latter place on Thursday, the 28th inst., when a very elegant collation, supplied from the Albion Hotel, was partaken of by considerably upwards of a hundred ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment was given in the spacious reading-room of the new premises, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. It was expected that the Earl of Shaftesbury would have presided, but an intimation was received from his lordship to the effect that indisposition would deprive him of the gratification of attending the proceedings. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird was, therefore, unanimously called to the chair. Among the gentlemen present we observed Messrs. Matthew Marshall, Bank of England; Robert Hanbury, Robert Hanbury, jun., Samuel Morley, Robert C. L. Bevan, George Hitchcock, Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; and George Moore: Rev. Messrs. Charles Mackenzie, Hamilton Alford, William Brock, Newman Hall, Charles Stovel, and William Arthur, &c. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Winchester; from Mr. T. Baring, and the Rev. S. Martin, whose absence was caused by the death of a member of his family; and from several other gentlemen who all expressed their concurrence in, and sympathy with, the objects of the Association. The Rev. Newman Hall having returned thanks,

Mr. TARTLTON, the Secretary read the following statement:—

The Young Men's Christian Association was formed in 1844. For more than four years its operations were carried on in chambers in Serjeant's-inn, and for the past five years in the rooms in Gresham-street. For some time past, these rooms have been altogether too small for the accommodation of the members who have daily used them, and from the crowded state of the Sunday Bible-classes, very unhealthy. The lease under which they were held expired at last Midsummer; and the Committee resolved to appeal to their friends for counsel and support in seeking increased space for their operations. The premises in which we are now assembled were formerly occupied as the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and in last spring the lease of them for forty-six years, at a rental of £210 per annum; was offered for sale by public auction; and, under the most kind advice and co-operation of J. and S. Morley, Esqrs., George Hitchcock, Esq., and S. Gurney, jun., Esq., the purchase was effected at a price below the estimated value. Very extensive alterations and repairs were necessary, and have been effected, under the superintendence of A. W. Maberly, Esq., architect, and the entire expenditure is estimated at about £3,500. Towards this sum they have received donations to the amount of about £1,800. It is calculated that 3,000 young men have attended the Bible classes formed in connexion with the association; 50,000 young men have attended the lectures delivered before the Society; and 650,000 copies of the published lectures have been sold. Mr. Tartlton added, that the change of place would not in any way be attended with any change in the object of the Society. Its great aim would continue to be the spiritual welfare of young men, to which all other agencies would be subordinated.

The Chairman then referred to the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and observing that His Lordship's name was associated not only in this country, but throughout Europe, with the interests of humanity, liberty, and religion. (Cheers.) He lamented, and those present would also lament the painful circumstances which had prevented the attendance of their friend the Rev. Samuel Martin. (Hear hear.) Anything more appropriate to their object than the addresses of that gentleman had been lately delivering to Young Men in his early morning lectures he had never heard. Referring to the Institution itself, he warmly congratulated his friend Mr. Hitchcock, in the name of the assembly, and as the representative of the Committee upon the unparalleled success which had hitherto attended the operations of the Society. (Cheers.) He had very great pleasure in announcing the following names of gentlemen who had contributed liberally to the support of the Institution:—Mr. John Morley, £100; Mr. Samuel Morley, £100; Messrs. J. and R. Morley, £100; Mr. George Hitchcock, £250; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, £100; Mr. Abel Smith, £100; Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co., £100; Mr. Samuel Gurney, £100; Messrs. Oycrend, Gurney, and Co., £100; Messrs. Mathewson and Co., £100; Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., £100; Messrs. Dent, Alcroft, and Co., £100; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., £100; Messrs. J. C. Boyd and Co., £50; Mr. A. S. Petrie, £50; Mr. Alexander Gillespie, £50; Mr. George Williams, £50; Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., £25; Mr. Thomas Turner, £10; Mr. C. J. Bevan, £10 10s.; Messrs. Sturt and Sharp, £25. Mr. KINNAIRD concluded his observations by urging the claims of the Association upon the meeting, expressing his belief that if its objects were properly carried out it would prove an institution which, under the blessing of heaven, could not fail to prosper. (Applause.)

After a few words from the Rev. Messrs. Money, Alford, and Brock,

Mr. GEORGE HITCHCOCK, who was received with loud applause, said it was indeed a joyful day, and they did well to be glad, for the desires of their hearts had been realised. As to mixing up religion with business, he did not understand separating the two; and he believed that the most religious young men made the best men of business. In this respect the Institution had a peculiar hold upon his heart and his judgment, and he felt, when doing anything for it, he was doing the highest work that it was possible for man to do. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There were men of business present, Mr. Marshall for instance—(Hear, hear)—who had the oversight of at least a thousand clerks—and they could tell whether the godly men in their establishment were the worst men of business or not. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hitchcock then detailed at length some singular instances from his own personal knowledge of the degradation to which the young men of London were formerly subjected by their employers, and drew a cheering comparison between their past and their present condition. The Early Closing Association had proved itself a most beneficial Institution, and had afforded opportunities to many young men for self-improvement, by bringing them into contact with literary, scientific, and religious institutions. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. MORLEY, in expressing his sympathy with the Association, adverted to the numbers of young men in London who were annually ruined, morally and physically, by the formation of evil habits, and said he was glad of any means of affectionately warning them of their danger. He considered this a very interesting portion of the labours of the association.

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P., said, that, having connected himself with a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the borough of Southwark, he took no uncommon interest in the progress of an institution which was calculated to raise so materially the moral position of the metropolis. He had felt commercially that the Sunday-school teacher, the man who spent his Sabbath well, and felt a pleasure in teaching others, and indoctrinated them with high moral principles, was the best man on earth to manage his business; and when he found one such in his own establishment he always placed him in a much higher situation. He (Mr. Pellatt) had had very great pleasure in lecturing before the Association in Gresham-street, on that subject which every man was supposed to be best acquainted with, his own art and manufacture. If the treasurer would accept the donation of £5, it would better express his (Mr. Pellatt's) unqualified approbation of the Association than if he were to detain the meeting by any further remarks. He should be happy to assist the Association in every possible way, whether as a member of Parliament or as a private individual. (Cheers.)

The meeting was then briefly addressed by the Rev. John James, the Rev. B. Seymour, Mr. Matthew Marshall (of the Bank of England), and Mr. W. Morley; and the proceedings were closed with prayer by the Rev. C. Stovel.

A public meeting was held in the evening in the theatre, which was crowded in every part. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, J. Branch, H. Cummings, Mr. J. Corderoy, and Mr. McCormack, of New York. The proceedings, which were most animated throughout, terminated shortly after ten o'clock.

**MAIDSTONE.**—Mr. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of New College, London, has accepted the invitation of the church assembling in Week-street Chapel, to become their co-pastor with the Rev. E. Jinkings. He will commence his stated services on the third Sabbath in October.

**REV. BREWIN GRANT.**—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, delivered a lecture in the City Hall, on Thursday evening, on "Labour and Leisure; their Mutual Claims: a Lesson for Men and Masters." Mr. Grant was to commence a discussion on Secularism with Mr. Holyoake, on Monday last, in the City Hall.

**THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF BORNEO.**—On Thursday morning a special service was held at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, for the purpose of enabling those who take an interest in the missionary operations in Borneo to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, the bishop elect, and the missionaries who are about to sail with him to that distant sphere of labour. After a sermon which was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, a liberal collection on behalf of a female education fund in Borneo was made. It is not yet known when Dr. M'Dougall's consecration to the new bishopric will take place.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL, WOOD-STREET, BILSTON.**—In compliance with the invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in the above place, the Rev. J. O. Park (late of Colne, Lancashire), began his pastoral labours amongst them on the first Sabbath in September. On Tuesday, the 12th, the Recognition Services took place; when about 400 persons sat down to tea in the school-rooms, and in the evening the Revs. J. Davies (Independent); Baylis, of Bilston; Young, of Cozeley; Nightingale, of Princes-end; and Tiple, of Wolverhampton (Baptists), addressed a large assemblage in the chapel. The services were characterised by kindly feeling, and the addresses, which were serious and practical, produced a most gratifying impression.

**TOWCESTER.**—On Thursday, the 25th of September, the members of the Baptist church in this town partook of tea together, after which a public meeting was held, when friends and ministers from the neighbourhood united for the purpose of showing their attachment to the person and their high appreciation of the unwearied labours of their late pastor, the Rev. J. P. Campbell, who has resigned his pastorate and accepted a cordial



invitation to a larger sphere of labour at Shipley, in Yorkshire. Mr. W. Bearn, the junior deacon, presided, and on the part of the young people presented a purse containing money as a small tribute of affection. The presentation being suitably acknowledged by Mr. Campbell, suitable and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Causby (Independent), the Rev. T. Chamberlain, of Pattishall, and the Rev. J. T. Brown, of Northampton.

**KEYNSHAM, NEAR BRISTOL.**—On Wednesday, the 27th Sept., two services were held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. J. J. Joplin, as pastor of the Baptist church in this place. In the morning the Rev. J. Glanville, of Kingswood Tabernacle, commenced the service; the Rev. Professor Gotch stated the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. E. Probert implored the Divine blessing on the union now formed; and the Rev. T. S. Crisp delivered the charge to the minister. In the evening the Rev. T. Winter preached to the people. A cold collation was prepared in a tent erected in an adjacent field, and after the morning service about 80 of the friends partook of the refreshments. At five o'clock nearly 170 persons took tea together under the marquee. The devotional services were well attended, and much interest was excited by the proceedings, no such service having been held in the place since the settlement of the Rev. Thomas Ayre (who died in November last), nearly forty years ago.

**APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of the above society was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, September 26th, the Rev. E. Manning, in the chair. The report of the committee showed that the exertions which had been made during the past year, had issued in the best results,—300 new subscribers having been obtained. Four candidates, out of nine, were elected to the benefit of the institution, and the officers for the ensuing year were appointed; the Revs. R. Lettler, and J. M. Soule, being added to the committee. Considerable pleasure was expressed at the meeting by the evidence afforded that the labours of this very useful society were becoming more extensively recognised and appreciated. We understand that the committee are not only endeavouring to increase the number of grants voted, but to augment the sum given to each successful applicant, so as to enable the sons of our poorer but esteemed brethren in the ministry, to obtain more desirable situations.

**BRILL, BUCKS.**—The Rev. James Howell having resigned the charge of the Independent church in this place, being about to emigrate, in connexion with the Home Missionary Society, to the United States, a farewell tea-meeting was arranged by the members and friends, which was held on Wednesday evening last; the Rev. J. Elrick A.M., of Thame, in the chair. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, called on Mr. Thomas Barry, the senior Deacon of the church, who presented Mr. Howell with a purse, value nearly £20, as a testimonial of the affectionate regard of the people. Mr. E. Dodwell, on behalf of the teachers of the Sabbath-school, then presented to Mrs. Howell a copy of "The Bards of the Bible." Mr. Howell acknowledged this mark of unlooked-for kindness to Mrs. Howell and himself. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. J. Marsh and H. Shrimpton, of Thame; and by Mr. Gibbs, of Aylesbury.

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN BRISTOL.**—Several gentlemen belonging to the Church of England, and the various Protestant Dissenting Churches in this city, lately met for the purpose of devising a plan of out-of-door preaching, by which those masses might be reached who will not come to a place of worship to hear the truth. There were no clergy present, it being entirely a lay movement, but the meeting comprised gentlemen well-known for their scientific attainments, their philanthropic efforts for the benefit of their fellow-men, and their connexion with the Evangelical Alliance. They were unanimous in their approbation of a plan of out-of-door exhortation, and appointed different sites for the prosecution of their work. Accordingly, on Sunday last they commenced, in different parts of the city and neighbourhood, and in all instances they were listened to with attention, and in no case that we have heard, were treated with rudeness or insult.—*Bristol Times.*

**CHIPPING NORTON, OXON.**—The recognition of the Rev. James Morris, as pastor of the Baptist church in this town, took place on Friday morning, September 22nd. The Rev. W. Landels, of Birmingham, preached to the church and congregation, and the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., of Abingdon, delivered an address to the pastor. The other parts of the service were conducted by the Revs. E. Minton, of Moreton, (Independent); Ellage, of Norton (Wesleyan); Eden, of Chadlington, and Cherry, of Milton (Baptists). In the evening of the same day the new British School-rooms were opened. They occupy an excellent site, and will prove an ornament to the town, in consequence of the taste and liberality displayed in their erection. About 300 friends sat down to tea in the room intended for the boys' school, which was decorated with evergreens and flowers. After tea Mr. W. Bliss was called to preside, and, having made a few introductory remarks, and presented the financial statement, introduced the Revs. James Morris, R. H. Marten, E. Minton, and Cherry; and Messrs. Wilkins, Baker, and Parsons, who spoke on subjects appropriate to the occasion. An effort made in the course of the evening, reduced the debt on the school to about £50. On Saturday evening the school children were provided with tea gratuitously, and their parents invited to join them by the payment of a small sum. After tea the higher classes were examined by Mr. Baker, of Moreton, and the result was highly gratifying to the parents and friends of the children. The evening concluded with the exhibition by Mr. Bliss of his magic lantern. All the meetings were well attended.

**GREENWICH.**—On Wednesday, Sept. 28th, the public services of the ordination of the Rev. George C. Bellows were conducted at Maize Hill Chapel, Greenwich. In the morning the Rev. W. Lucy, delivered the charge to the minister (in the stead of the Rev. Samuel Martin, who had engaged to do so, but was unable, through severe domestic affliction, to fulfil his engagement). After the morning service, dinner was provided in the school-room adjoining the chapel, at which one hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. Josiah Conder, Esq., presided. Among the gentlemen present were the Revs. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, Dorset; C. Green, of Barbican Chapel, London; J. Hebditch, of Woolwich; W. Jackson, of Eltham; J. B. Lister, H. Baker, and S. Timpson, of Lewisham; J. Pulling, of Deptford; William Lucy, Joshua Russell, and J. Duncan, of Greenwich; C. M. Sawell, and R. Thompson, of New College; J. Maitland, Esq., of London; J. Young, Esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight; A. Waller, Esq., J. Blackstone, Esq., W. Warner, Esq. Dinner concluded. After the usual toast, "the Queen," various sentiments were proposed by the President, and responded to by the gentlemen present. In the evening the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., preached from Thes. v. 12-15 to the church and congregation; and the services of a very happy day were terminated with prayer by the newly-ordained minister.

### Correspondence.

#### THE NORWICH FREE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see you have noticed, in so prominent a manner, the laying of the stone of the Norwich Free Library for Working Men. 'Tis truly a noble undertaking, and if the working men will give it their support we shall soon both see and realize its good effects. You advocate all such attempts for the improvement and elevation of the people; they need instruction and amusement, and it is well when the two can be so blended. Of course, you are aware how the scheme has originated—a rate is to be made by order of the Town Council, thus it is not a voluntary affair, though a part of its support will be derived from voluntary gifts. You, in your journal, have always maintained the necessity of a voluntary education for the people. Now it cannot be said the Free Library is on the voluntary principle, yet you give this effort your unreserved commendation, and even call upon other towns to do likewise. Allow me to ask you upon what principle you sanction a rate for the Library (which evidently serves educational purposes), and refuse a rate for the maintenance of schools, &c. Surely the principle that applies to the one case, applies also to the other; now-a-days it is difficult to be consistent, principles opposed to each other are so closely connected that it requires a watchful and penetrating eye to detect the difference. The public expect their newspapers to be the embodiments of certain principles, they look to them for instruction and information, and they have a right to demand that an independent, consistent course be pursued. For a long time I have taken a great interest in your paper. Through evil and through good report you have steadily advanced. The truth consistently proclaimed must win its way. Go on, 'tis a glorious thing to fight under the banner of truth.

Believe me, yours sincerely,  
AN EAST-ANGLIAN.

Norwich, September 29th, 1854.

#### WESTERN ASIA MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to refer to an advertisement appealing for aid in rebuilding the chapel and schools at Broosa, recently destroyed by fire.

Broosa is a thriving and influential town, of 80,000 inhabitants, at the foot of Mount Olympus. The population is composed of Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and a few Franks, and has a flourishing trade in silk.

With great exertion and self-denial, the native brethren raised 16,000 piastres, £130, two years ago, to aid in purchasing the dwelling-house hitherto used as a place of worship, but now burnt down. Dr. Dwight, in a recent letter from Constantinople, says:—

"It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of having substantial church edifices erected for Protestant worship throughout Turkey. Multitudes whose minds are more or less convinced of the truth, do not join the Protestants, because there is a want of that appearance of stability to the movement which regularly-built places of worship would give. The Protestant community at Broosa is wholly unable to raise the funds necessary for erecting the new building. Five of their families were burnt out by this same fire, one of which (the wealthiest among them) lost four houses, and is now in great embarrassment. The building ought evidently to be of stone or brick, and so constructed as to be both commodious and respectable in appearance. We intend to take all pains to have it built as economically as possible, and we shall have it commenced at once; indeed a beginning has already been made, by way of clearing the ground of rubbish and collecting materials. We cannot wait, but must go forward and cast ourselves on the generosity of our friends in England and America. I hope you will be able to prevail, and send us money at once for this important undertaking."

The remainder of Dr. Dwight's letter refers to the noble band of native evangelists at Arabkir, and other central stations.

It will be found at length in the October number of the *Evangelical Christendom*.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CUTHBERT G. YOUNG, Secretary.

7, Adam-street, Strand, Sept. 27.

#### CHOLERA AND HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of "Enquirer" in your journal of last Wednesday, is so carefully drawn and exhibits a devotion of time and of thought to the subject on which he wrote, that I feel bound, though at much inconvenience on account of want of time, to add the following remarks—let me add, to answer all the replies in his letter (and the queries are very good) would be to write a book.

In regard to protection from cholera, the plan I adopt is to recommend a globule of cuprum in the morning and a globule of veratrum in the evening while the cholera epidemic prevails, more especially if the cholera is in the locality where the person is resident. The strength of medicine is represented by the 6th.

I think camphor is best suited to the premonitory symptoms, which he will find recorded in the pamphlet of mine to which he refers, at page 11; a pamphlet, written, at the request of the English Homœopathic Association, at the previous visitation of cholera. I prefer camphor in globules; a globule every hour or half-hour till the premonitory symptoms are relieved.

Both vomiting and diarrhoea attend in the great majority of cases the full development of cholera. I do not believe that the diarrhoea, which is so generally prevalent, and which medical men boast so much of their skill in stopping, is the diarrhoea of cholera. Indeed an immense amount of intestinal disease has been caused by this checked diarrhoea. Already am I consulted by persons, suffering from intestinal disease produced since they have had diarrhoea stopped. Such cases occurred in my practice for months after the last invasion of cholera; and they are now beginning to present themselves. Stopping the diarrhoea stops, to use a non-technical phrase, the disease causing the diarrhoea in the patient.

Another conviction is, that many have been poisoned by opium, given for checking the cramps and lessening the pain. And a still more painful conviction is, that many have been buried alive, having been in a state of suspended animation from the effects of the narcotics.

The very worst attacks of cholera are *without* vomiting and purging; i.e., when the cholera poison acts in its intensity, it kills without giving nature the power to produce the signs of re-action against the poison, these signs being vomiting and diarrhoea. Those who have seen the disease in India, have recognized this fact.

With thanks to your correspondent, "Enquirer," and adding, that if ever I write another pamphlet on cholera, his queries will be the skeleton on which I shall build.

I remain yours, in well-wishing,

JOHN EFTS.

#### MR. FREDERICK PEEL AT BURY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—There has been a gathering of the constituency in the town of Bury, at which the constituents danced and the member speechified. The postscript in your last number states, that Mr. Peel's speech contained nothing of importance, which is true; but it did contain something both cool and curious.

The placards on the town walls had warned the honourable gentleman that he would be called to account for certain of his votes, so that he had time to refresh his memory as to the facts to which he was to speak.

Now, let the Dissenting reader give attention to the following extract from his speech:—"With respect to the admission of Dissenters into the Universities, *perhaps you are not aware* that the bill brought forward by the Government for reforming the University of Oxford was a large measure of reform; and that whereas up to the present time no member of any Dissenting denomination could obtain admission into the University of Oxford, without subscribing certain tests which it was impossible for him to subscribe unless he was a member of the Church of England. But the Government itself passed a clause, to which I gave my support, the effect of which will be to admit Dissenters to benefit in the educational system of the University of Oxford for the first time, after having been excluded from it up to the present period."

So that this veracious chronicler thinks so little of the intelligence of his constituents as to suppose that "they are not aware" that the Government of which he is a member, not only did not pass (in the Commons at least), but did their utmost to prevent the passing of a clause admitting Dissenters to Oxford, and that not until they were alarmed for the consequences, did they assent to the admission of Dissenters to the B.A. degree. It is time that the Dissenters looked to their laurels, if they are thus to be coolly appropriated by their opponents.

After apparently taking credit to himself that he had opposed the admission of Dissenters to the Government of the University, the speaker glided off to the question of Church-rates, in respect to which he made an equally astonishing statement.

As regards Church-rates, it is sufficient to state that the Government promised last year to bring in a measure in the course of the next session, or soon after, which would have the effect of settling that question—a question lying between the rights of the Church of England to have the fabric of the church maintained, and the rights of the Dissenters to make payments to which in their consciences they object. If a resolution was passed (which I do not remember) with respect to church-rates, I must have voted against it, because I regard that resolution as a demonstration rather against the Government, intended to show in what direction the feeling of the country lay, and a demonstration against the Government, being a member of the Government myself, I could not be expected to join.

So that this official voting machine actually tried to prevent the introduction of Sir W. Clay's Bill, and yet does not now appear to recollect that the question was ever before the House, and much less that the bill was within 28 votes of being read a second time!

There was "loud applause" at the meeting, but did it come from the Dissenters? Are there any Dissenters in Bury, and if so are they content to be reckoned among the supporters of a man who either deliberately attempts to delude them by mis-statements, or is utterly indifferent to the questions in which they are most interested?

CATO.

#### THE CLIMATE BEST SUITED FOR NEGRO LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In Mrs. Stowe's *Sunny Memories* I find the following paragraph:—"The Duke of Argyll said that Chevalier Bunsen had been speaking to him in relation to a college for coloured people at Antigua, and inquired my views respecting the emigration of coloured people from America to the West India Islands. I told him my impression was, that Canada would be a much better place to develop the energies of the race. First, on account of its cold and bracing climate; second, because, having never been a slave-state, the white population there are more thrifty and industrious, and, of course, the influence of



such a community was better adapted to form thrift and industry in the Negro."

Now, Sir, I wish to ask those persons who may be influenced by Mrs. Stowe's opinions thus expressed, or who may have led to their formation, first: How they propose to supply the market with sugar and cotton, if the African race, by whom they have hitherto been cultivated, manufactured, or prepared for market, are discouraged from settling where these staples will grow to perfection? Europeans cannot (with rare exceptions) endure hard work in tropical climates, at least in the lowlands where the sugar-cane and cotton grow most profitably. My apprehension is, that the cold winters of Canada are as ill adapted to those Africans who have been accustomed to hot countries, as the heat of Jamaica, Cuba, or New Orleans would be found for European labourers. A certain quantity of sugar and cotton is demanded by the inhabitants of countries in which neither the sugar-cane, the cotton-tree, nor the plantain will grow; if these are not provided by free-labour, the slave-trade and slavery will be perpetuated, because their production by slave-labour will continue profitable; and Professor Stowe asserts, and that with great truth, that so long as it is so, the slave-owners will disregard both Mrs. Stowe's writings, and the resolutions and remonstrances of Anti-Slavery Societies.

Second: If the African race thrives better in cold than hot countries, how is it that the coloured labourers of the free states of America, numerous as they are, have not by this time effected the emancipation of their brethren in the south? Aided, as they ought to be, by all Christians and lovers of freedom of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Northern States, they would surely be more than a match for the comparatively few who are the owners of slaves and the abettors of slavery in the South.

Let it not be supposed, however, that persons in this country who content themselves with mere words, and those often very irritating and war-provoking words, are free from blame in this matter. Why do they not, by means of a small contribution from every one who wishes to put an end to slavery, purchase an estate in Jamaica, and another in British Guiana, and establish thereon—

1st. The draining-plough, and other agricultural implements whereby a larger quantity of land may be cultivated by the same number of hands, and larger crops produced upon less land.

2nd. The improved methods of manufacturing sugar, whereby at least one-third more sugar, and that of finer quality, may be made at less expense than by means of the present imperfect and wasteful system.

3rd. Industrial schools, in which sea-island cotton and the plantain fibre may be grown, and fitted for a market to a very large extent, and that at a far less price than by means of the compulsory labour of imported workmen, either from India or Africa.

If sugar and cotton, or even maize, to a sufficient extent, and at so low a price as to drive the slave-owner out of the market, could be raised and fitted for the English consumers and manufacturers in Canada, or the Northern States of America, then Mrs. Stowe would be right; but, as it is, I presume to think she is in error, and I am sure the friends of freedom in this country are, if they imagine that slavery will ever be put down by talking and writing only. What is wanting is, *united, energetic, and persevering action*. This is the moral force required, and nothing else will do. We ought to have made our own colonies prosperous in a state of freedom, and this would have been the legitimate, the practical, and the truly wise and Christian method of putting down slavery all over the world. If we would act worthily of ourselves, we must not, before we will accept of other men's aid, ask them if they are teetotallers, or members of the Peace Society, or Baptists, or Friends, but whether, as men and Christians, they are willing to put their hands and shoulders resolutely to the work of removing from the Christian church the stain and the disgrace of countenancing, and even living by, that which it was one great end of our Saviour's coming to destroy. To do this we must use fitting, and rational, and practicable means, if we would hope to succeed.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

STEPHEN BOURNE.

Kentish-town, September 13th, 1854.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

### SPAIN.

The coming elections daily more and more absorb public attention. No less than thirteen editors of Madrid newspapers are proposed as candidates in the provinces. Not satisfied with this, a number of the directors and editors of the press of this capital have held a meeting to decide upon a list of candidates for the representation of the province of Madrid. A meeting of the Progresista-Democratic party, as it is styled—the more advanced section of the Progresistas—was held on the 26th, in the Theatre Royal. The speech of the day was made by a young man of the name of Emilio Castelar. It was received with loud applause, and the assembly resolved to support the orator as a candidate for Madrid at the approaching elections. A Senor Valdespino proposed, and strongly insisted upon, a resolution that persons belonging to the Democratic party should bind themselves to accept no office or employment paid out of the budget. This did not go down at all; the committee of presidency would not even permit discussion of the point. After a debate of no very strong interest, the manifesto was adopted. General Prim was invited to the meeting but did not attend. In lieu of his presence he sent a manifesto which is published in the papers. He reminds the Liberals that all their misfortunes have sprung from disunion among themselves, and urges them to remain united in future, and not to quarrel about the pace at which they are to travel on the high road of progress. He admonishes the nation to return to the Cortes men in every way deserving their confidence, and of approved probity and patriotism. A National Assembly identified with the interests of the people, will, he says, establish universal suffrage—at the same time that it stimulates education—by granting right of vote to every man who can read or write, or who pays one dollar of annual taxes. He desires to see the National Guard properly organized and the army reduced to 40,000 men, the conscription being abolished; to see a strong barrier raised against the encroachments of

Rome; to see a taxation more equally distributed. He indicates various reforms he wishes to see carried out in the Finance Department, and by the adoption of which he is convinced that Spain will be extricated from all her difficulties of that nature, and will be enabled to obtain railroads—indispensable to the development of her natural wealth. He hopes to see Ministerial responsibility give to the country "a monarchical constitution with all the guarantees of a republic."

Don Enrique de Bourbon is now a private National Guard in the light company of the 2d Madrid battalion.

It is reported that Count Montemolin is about to issue a manifesto to the Spanish nation. The Government have received information of a Carlist movement in Catalonia. A party of Carlists entered the province of Gerona from France, were joined by other insurgents, and surprised and defeated a company of infantry of the line. It is believed the rebels are commanded by the brothers Tristany, well known as active partisans in former insurrections.

### AMERICA.

The *Washington Union*, of the 14th inst., publishes the official ratification of the reciprocity treaty, which, as already announced, were exchanged at Washington on the 9th inst., and which by the declaration of the President had at once come into operation. The Secretary of the Treasury had informed the New York collectors that the tariff laws were to continue in force until the ratification of the reciprocity treaty by the Canadian Legislature. The same paper also announces that orders have been received for the withdrawal of the British fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to throw open the prohibited fishing grounds to Americans.

A bloody riot at New Orleans is reported between large parties of Americans and Irishmen. Firearms were freely used on both sides; a great many were wounded and several killed. The military were ordered out, and the mob dispersed.

The yellow fever at Savannah continues with unmitigated force. The city was being rapidly depopulated. Many physicians were sick, and their brethren from the country were coming to their relief. Nearly every place of business was closed. There were not hands enough to bury the dead, and on one day ten bodies remained uncovered. The condition of affairs was horrible. The yellow fever was on the increase at New Orleans.

Reports are still rife of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

The *Washington correspondent* of the *New York Herald* gives currency to a whisper to the effect that Mr. Soule had purchased Cuba from the Spanish Government; and that France and England "favour the sale from motives of sound international policy." The report is not believed.

The more definite intelligence concerning the Indian corn crop which begins to find its way into the public prints (says a writer in *New York*) confirms the opinion that I have expressed in my later letters—that the deficiency was over-estimated. Copious rains, since my last, have put a decided termination to the drought, and we ought to begin to know where we are. So far as I can learn, any serious deficiency in one quarter will be supplied by a good yield in others. There is probably no part of the country that has entirely escaped the effects of the long-continued absence of rain; but I am told that in Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin (which has now become a corn-growing State) the yield will be good.

The slavery question (writes the *New York correspondent* of the *Times*) seems destined to worm its way into every public matter in the country. Colonial reciprocity would have been settled 18 months since by legislation had it not been for the fears of slave-owners. A bill for that purpose actually passed two stages in the Senate, and was arrested only by the discovery of a Florida senator, that the fisheries off that coast would be laid open to negro fishermen from the British colonies in that region. So, lately it has disturbed the discussions of that very respectable and influential body, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Exeter-hall gentlemen of this country. Having discovered that the Choctaws had forbidden the circulation of the Bible among their slaves, the board have had the boldness to speak out about it and complain of it. Their course begins already to excite discussion in the journals, which will doubtless take a more bitter tone. It is a misfortune for the United States that neither friend nor foe can touch the institution of slavery without running into acrimonious language. Perhaps the solution of this may be found in the fact, that the argument is on one side, and the power hitherto on the other.

It is said that the Secretary of State had received a very pacific despatch from Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Greytown bombardment.

The American Fur Company's stores at Fort Laramie had been destroyed by the Indians.

The following list of the new Canadian Ministry is published by the American journals:—"Upper Canadians—Sir Allan M'Nab, President of the Council; William Cayley, Inspector-General; John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General, West; Henry Smith, Solicitor-General, West; Robert Spence, Postmaster-General; John Ross, Speaker, Legislative Council. Lower Canadians—N. A. Morin, Commissioner of Crown Lands; E. D. Tache, Receiver-General; Jean Chabot, Commissioner of Public Works; D. T. Drummond, Attorney-General; P. J. O. Chaveau, Provincial Secretary; Dunbar Ross, Secretary."

The San Francisco papers amuse their readers by giving accounts of the doings of the Anglo-French fleet in the Pacific. There were at Honolulu, on the 21st, four English men-of-war—the President, Pique, Amphitrite, and Virago; and four French men-of-war—l'Euridice, Forte, l'Obligado, and l'Artemise. The

English mounted 120, the French force 130 guns. The Admirals David Price and Fevrier de Pointes had an interview with the Sandwich Monarch on the 21st; and on the 24th the combined fleet sailed away, bound, it was supposed, for Sitka, or in search of the Russian fleet. During their stay, the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, their family and court, enjoyed a short cruise in the Virago.

The steamer City of Philadelphia has been wrecked. She left Liverpool on the 30th of August. On the night of the 7th of September, at about eleven p.m., in a fog, breakers were seen on the starboard bow, when the engines were immediately reversed, but not in time to prevent her going on to the point of Cape Race; soundings gave fifteen to thirty fathoms of water, and she was backed off and steered for St. John's Newfoundland; but, finding the water gaining on the pumps, she was put ashore on a sandy beach six miles north of Cape Race (Chance Cove) to save passengers, &c.; the passengers, about 540, were all landed and provided for at St. John's and their baggage was being got on shore. One of the officers had dived to the leak, which was found to be small, and with extra pumps and diving apparatus she was expected to be got off in a few days. Later accounts state that 400 damaged packages had been recovered from the steamer. She was expected to become a total wreck.

Three other marine disasters are reported from America, the vessels having been all bound from Liverpool. The *Harvest* had thirteen steerage-passengers swept away by a sea. The *Delia Maria* is believed to have gone ashore near Charleston, with total loss of ship and people. The *Shenandoah*, a coal ship bound to New York, was so damaged in a gale that the crew had to take to the boats as the ship was sinking: they were picked up soon after; but the chief officer perished—washed overboard.

### INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence from India by the overland mail is not important. There are various exaggerated reports respecting the position of Dost Mahomed and Persia. The Persian force at Merw was being strongly reinforced, and from this position, it was said to threaten Western Afghanistan as well as Khiva.

There have been disturbances in the native States of Oude and of Jansy, and the annexation of both is called for by the portion of the Indian press which always advocates British annexation as a universal remedy for all the ills attendant on misgovernment.

The first section of the Bengal Railway was opened for traffic on the 16th of August.

Captain Haines has been acquitted of the second set of charges of embezzlement brought against him. A judgment on a civil suit for the amount of the deficiency in his treasure chest (amounting to £28,000) has been since obtained against Captain Haines, and, being unable to find bail, he has been committed to jail.

At Bombay, money is abundant, and the success of the originators of a proposed Cotton Spinning Company, the shares of which have risen from £100 to £250 has given an impetus to similar speculations; among these is Dr. Buist's proposed Irrigation Company.

Commodore Perry arrived at Hong Kong in the United States steamer Mississippi from Japan and Loochoo. The particulars of the treaty he succeeded in making with the Japanese Government have not transpired. Port regulations and sailing directions for Simoda and Hakodadi, the two ports, have been printed on board the Mississippi and made public. His Excellency also made a compact for friendly intercourse with the kingdom of Loochoo islands.

Since the last report the insurrection near Canton has been extending by constant successes of the insurgents, the Government not being reinforced and not strong enough to put it down. Fashan is in complete possession of the insurrectionary party, and the Imperial forces have withdrawn for the protection of Canton. The insurgent camp is within three miles of the city and the Tartar garrison must be reduced in numbers by the constant fighting close to the walls, and there is no calculating how soon the city may be in possession of the Triad and rebel force, which is reported to be numerous. The natives continue to leave the city for places of greater security. The import trade is suspended, and the export of the tea remaining on the market is made with difficulty, from the numerous hordes of pirates in the river. There have been no late arrivals of new teas.

Dates from Shanghai are to the 24th July. The Imperialists were continuing their efforts to retake the city, and the present feeling is they will succeed. There is nothing of moment of the northern army. The three Superintendents appointed by the treaty powers for the collection of the Imperial duties, had entered upon their novel appointments. The duty question is not settled. It would appear his Excellency Sir John Bowring has not waited for instructions from Lord Clarendon, judging from the letter the Foreign Minister addressed to the Liverpool China Association.

Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, returned to Alexandria from Constantinople on the 15th inst., after an absence of a month. On the 24th of August the Sultan conferred upon his Highness the rank of Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire, a sabre of honour enriched with diamonds, and the decoration of Nichan Imtiaz, which is granted only to the very highest functionaries. Over and above the immense sums of money that Said Pasha took with him to Constantinople, he engaged to send to the Sultan another contingent of 10,000 troops and some artillery, which will raise to nearly 40,000 the number of men sent from Egypt alone for the prosecution of the war with Russia. Said Pasha shows much activity in the administration of his government, and enters into all details himself. He has appointed two hours in the morning for the reception of visitors.

By the overland mail, advices have been received from Sydney to the 21st of July. Business was very



depressed, and great uncertainty prevailed in all commercial affairs. The Great Nugget Vein Mining Company had held its half-yearly meeting. The report is unfavourable. The machinery had only been at work a few days, and the amalgamators were found defective. The yield of gold was less than the average from the former specimens, though enough, it was stated, when properly worked, to pay a little above half an ounce to the ton. No dividend was declared, the directors waiting for a full account of the expenses in England.

Sir Charles Hotham, the new Governor of Australia, arrived at Melbourne on the 21st June, and was installed in office on the following day. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and his public entry from Sandridge, where he landed, to the Government House, was a complete ovation. The *Argus* had two copies of the paper, which contained account of the landing and procession of the governor, printed in gold letters, the one for presentation to Sir Charles Hotham, the other to his lady. On the 3rd of July, his Excellency, attended by a brilliant cortege, laid the foundation-stone of the Melbourne University. On the same day the foundation-stone of the Melbourne Public Library was laid by Sir Charles, after the ceremony at the university.

There is no intelligence of interest from the gold mines. The price of gold at Melbourne remained steady at £4 per ounce. At Bendigo, £3 19s. 6d.

Mrs. Chisholm and the passengers by the Ballarat and at Port Phillip on the 14th of July.

The Government have commenced operations in removing the principal obstacle to the advancement of Geelong as a port—viz., the bar dividing the outer harbour from the inner, or Bay of Corio. A dredging machine has been sent down to cut a ship channel through it. The original ship channel only admitted at the highest tides vessels drawing 10ft. 6in. By the use of the dredge it is expected that by the 1st of January next a channel will be cut through 150 feet wide, and allowing vessels drawing 14ft. 6in. to pass through at high water. A chamber of commerce has been established at Geelong, and a very spacious and handsome building is being erected for its use. The Mechanics' Institute will also shortly be revived.

The *Melbourne Argus* of July 21 states, that it is again enabled to report favourably of the general condition and prospects of the colony of Victoria—perhaps more favourably than on any other occasion. With the exception of the import trade, almost every interest in the country is in a highly prosperous or hopeful condition. Law and order are fast becoming established; life and property are comparatively safe, even in our remotest districts; and the population have universally settled down to the steady pursuits of industry. In the neighbourhood of all the gold fields, considerable quantities of agricultural lands have been purchased, cultivation and the breeding of the smaller kinds of live stock have become a mania, and fabulous prices are given for suitable animals. Vegetables, eggs, and milk, in place of being unheard of luxuries, are fast becoming procurable at all the older gold fields. The diggers are now sending for their wives and families, and many of them are devoting a large portion of their time to the cultivation of gardens and even farms. The government having laid out townships, allotments have been eagerly purchased, and the former encampments at Mount Alexander, Bendigo, Ballarat, M'Ivor, the Goulburn, and the Ovens, are now being supplanted by regular buildings, which are rapidly assuming the appearance of towns and cities, with many of the appliances and comforts of modern civilisation.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Queen Christina has gone to Bagneres de Begorres to take the baths for her health.

Rossini the great composer, is described as utterly prostrated by illness and the loss of his faculties, without hope of recovery.

We read in the *Moniteur Belge* that, immediately on the opening of the session, the government intend to bring in a bill for free-trade in corn.

The last Census shows that in the Free States of America there were 177 daily papers, and 1,632 weekly, &c., printed; while in the Slave States there were only 79 daily, and 645 weekly papers.

The young King of Portugal, having finished his grand tour of the European Courts, returned to Lisbon on the 15th inst., and was received by his subjects with every mark of enthusiastic loyalty.

The committee appointed to distribute the 1,500,000 francs appropriated by Louis Napoleon in satisfaction of Napoleon I.'s legacy to the "officers and soldiers who fought for the glory and independence of the nation from 1792 to 1815," have received upwards of a hundred thousand applications!

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has just published an edict, in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Roc, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

The Legislative Council at Melbourne have passed a law to prevent publicans from selling beer or spirits, or serving a customer under any pretence on a Sunday. The friends of temperance do not intend to stop there, but meditate the adoption of the state of Maine Liquor Law, by which the distillation, importation, or sale of alcoholic drinks will be totally abolished.

Rev. W. A. Stearns, D.D., of Cambridgeport, Mass., is elected President of Amherst College, in place of President Hitchcock resigned. The latter has held his office during the past seven years, and his withdrawal, though not expected, is much regretted. He is, however, elected to the professorship of Natural Theology and Geology, and in this department will continue his connexion with the institution.

The *Mode*, a Paris journal conducted by Viscount d'Arincourt and a little knot of legitimists, has been

suspended for two months for a violent article against Lord Palmerston. A delicate attention of this kind must be rather embarrassing to his lordship, since, with the best wishes in the world to support the *entente cordiale*, he can hardly expect to see such a revolution in the manners and customs prevalent in England as would enable him to return the compliment in kind.

The *German Journal of Frankfort*, under date of Vienna 25th, says:—"We are enabled to announce that the English cabinet has made overtures on the subject of a revision of the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this question will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace. It is positively stated that the Cabinet of Vienna will not offer any opposition to the revision of this protocol, which was drawn up completely in the interest of Russia."

M. Faucher says that in France the passion for making a fortune has invaded all the servants of the State. Money will soon pass before honour, if care be not taken; and public opinion may ask, if public service is not remunerated to excess. One functionary, since the re-establishment of the empire, receives 300,000 francs a-year, an annual sum which De L'Hopital or Turenne would have considered too much for their services. The expenses of 1854 were 1,510 millions of francs. Those of 1855 are estimated at 1,562 millions.

#### PROPOSED EVANGELICAL HOSPITAL AT GENOA.

SIR,—Could I ask you, in the name of my Italian brethren, the favour of the insertion of the enclosed in your valuable paper?—I am, Sir, yours truly,  
33, Church-road, Kingsland, S. FERRETTI.

To the Editor of "*L'Eco di Savonarola*."

My Beloved Brother in the Faith of Jesus Christ,—In these days the Popish priests write in a very positive manner, "God hath visited us in his wrath," on account of the apostacy of those who abandon the Papacy for the Gospel of Divine Grace. The truth is, the word of God makes much more impression on the minds of those who hear it than the bulls, decrees, and pastorals of those who make the salvation of the soul to depend on the dictum of a fallible mortal. Liberal institutions and a free press also prompt the cry, "God has visited us in his wrath." But to this the same free and enlightened press replies triumphantly. For ourselves, the followers of Christ, we believe that no evil emanates from God; but that Satan is sometimes permitted to afflict us, as he did Job, in order to try our faith.

The cholera was kept concealed for some days, but on the 24th of July, I think, it was officially announced. Terror seized almost every mind, and numerous departures soon took place. The authorities adopted the most speedy mode of alleviating and providing for the afflicted in this sad emergency. The city officers spared nothing, but fearing a popular tumult, as predicted by the clergy, provided every one with work who applied for it, that nothing might be wanting for the support of the distressed families.

The first of our brethren who yielded to the dire disease, was Bruschi of Pontedera, the second was Campalini of Florence. But as the first resided beyond the precincts of the city, and the latter in the house of Sig. Gaymonat, the pastor of the Waldensian church here, we had not an opportunity of experiencing the treatment and rules of the hospitals. We knew, however, that an individual named Griva, recently arrived from Turin, was taken to a lazaretto, and that neither the Vaudois pastor nor other brethren were able to visit him.

It occurred to the mind of one of our most zealous evangelists to make an appeal to the brethren to organize relief for any of our members who might be attacked with cholera. Another proposed to convert the school and chapel into a temporary hospital. The latter proposition was favourably received by the brethren, a subscription was opened, a committee was formed, and next day the first patient was received into the schools; others have since been admitted, and we intend to follow out the same plan, as long as the Lord shall permit us. All are not confined to the hospital, but those who wish to remain at their own houses are also assisted. A doctor, and both male and female attendants, are constantly in attendance by night and day. Many persons whom we do not even know come to ask advice and medicine, because they seem (as the ignorant often do) suspicious of the remedies administered.

This imperative work was begun with money only sufficient for a single patient, and I write to say, that if you can help us, do. I feel that you would be sorry not to be made acquainted with the wants of the brethren, that you might pray for us that we may be blessed with our Father's presence, whether it be in life or in death. Pray for us, and invite others to pray for us, that through the aid of the Holy Spirit we may persevere to the end.

But I had almost forgotten the principal scope of this letter. It is an acknowledged fact, that the Protestants endure many vexations in the hospitals from the Romish monks. Now it is in this part more than others that the ships of Protestant nations remain. The poor victims of disease must necessarily fall under the care of the Capuchin monks, and be tormented with all the pertinacity of Rome's agents. If you could propose a subscription, either for our immediate relief, or towards founding a small "Protestant Hospital," it would be a great source of blessing to many.

In case the cholera should mercifully be withdrawn before the money was applied, the funds collected might be reserved for the proposed permanent hospital. This would give the impetus to what hereafter will be greatly needed.

I remain,

Yours affectionately in the Lord,  
FEDELE BETTI.

\* \* Any contribution towards the relief of our Italian brethren, and the proposed "Protestant Hospital" at Genoa, shall be thankfully received and acknowledged by the editor of *L'Eco di Savonarola*, Sig. Salvatore Ferretti, 33, Church-road, Kingsland, London; and also by Sig. Angiolo Guarducci, 41, Upton-road, Kingsland, London.

#### A NEW POLICE FORCE IN PARIS.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a decree for the organization of the police of Paris on the same footing as that of London, which the Minister of the Interior, in the report to the Emperor on which this decree is founded, says is admirable. The report states that the present police force of Paris consists of only 700 sergents de ville, of whom 300 are employed on special service, so that the number available for the security of the public at large is only 400. This number is not a third sufficient for even day service, and night duty with such a limited body of men is almost impossible. The Minister proposes, and the decree orders, that the number shall be increased to 2,900, who shall do duty night and day by turns, just as it is done in London. The annual cost of this new police, which is to be organized and in full activity before the opening of the Exhibition in May next, will be 5,000,000 francs (about £224,000 sterling); but this, says the Minister, is three millions of francs less than the cost of the police in London. The new Paris police will have two chiefs, who are to be called Commissaries; but their duties will be very similar to those of the London Commissioners. The difference will be chiefly in the salaries. The Chief Commissary is to have only 10,000 francs a-year, and the second Commissary 8,000 francs. They will have about sixty subordinates of different grades, with salaries varying from 5,000 francs to 1,400 francs. The correspondent of the *Globe* says: "Only persons well acquainted with Paris can appreciate the importance of this improvement of the police. You may, however, judge what little security we have at night from the present system, when I tell you that a friend of mine, whose duties keep him till one or two o'clock in the morning at his office, assures me that in returning to his house in one of the faubourgs he has not twice in fifteen years met a policeman, and has only three or four times fallen in with a patrol of the National Guard."

#### THE CAMPS AT BOULOGNE.

On Saturday the Emperor held a grand review of the troops encamped round Boulogne. He was accompanied by the Empress, whose presence, added to the extreme beauty of the weather, the magnificent display of 40,000 men under arms, and other circumstances of a remarkable character, all combined to form an occasion of high interest and a spectacle of great attractiveness. While the Emperor was on his way to the spot where the review was to be held a courier, galloping up, conveyed to him despatches announcing the capture of Sebastopol. The generals cheered when the messenger rushed among them with the joyful tidings, and the crowds of English spectators present raised a sounding hurrah. Discipline kept the troops silent until after the Emperor had addressed them, but their exultation then received a grand expression in the prolonged shout from 40,000 voices of "*Vive l'Empereur*." The Emperor received the news with his usual calm and collected manner, but the Empress took no pains to conceal her womanly curiosity, and, though on horseback, was deep in the despatches announcing the event while the troops were defiling. The review, as a spectacle, was a magnificent sight. It took place in the fine open valley which extends from the Napoleon column to the sea, and was therefore well within view. The troops at Equihen, Honvault, Wimereux, and Ambleuse were all present, and with the Imperial Guard and the Guides formed an aggregate of not less than 40,000 men. The Emperor was in the full uniform of a general of division, and wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. The Empress wore a black riding habit, with the same Spanish hat and white plume as at Courtraux on Wednesday, and she was again mounted on the same dapple gray Andalusian charger. When the Emperor had passed along the front of the line he returned, and, advancing alone into the midst of the square, delivered in a firm, full, manly voice, which was distinctly heard by all the soldiers, the following spirited address:—

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CAMP OF THE NORTH.

Soldiers,—I part from you, but will return soon to judge for myself of your perseverance. You know that the camp of the north was called into existence for the purpose of bringing our troops nearer to the coast, in order that they might more speedily be combined with those of England, whence it was necessary for them to depart for any place where the honour of the two nations required their presence. The camp was created to show Europe that without denuding any point of the interior we could easily assemble nearly 100,000 men between Cherbourg and St. Omer. It has been created to accustom you to military exercises, to marches, to fatigues; and believe me that nothing is so useful for the soldier as this living in common in the open air, which teaches him to appreciate and withstand the inclemency of the weather. Doubtless it will be a hardship to continue in the camp throughout the winter; but I count upon the efforts of every one of you to make it profitable to all. Besides, your country demands your active services; some protect Greece from the direful influence of Russia; some maintain the independence of the Holy Father at Rome; others confirm and extend our dominion in Africa; others again are perhaps this moment planting our eagles on the walls of Sebastopol. Well! You who are stimulated by such noble examples—you, of whom one division has distinguished itself at the taking of Bomarsund—you will be the more able to contribute your part to the common work, the more you are hardened to the toils of war. The classic soil you tread has already formed heroes; that column, raised by our fathers, recalls great memories; and the statue which surmounts it appears by a providential chance to point out the road you are to follow. Behold this statue of the Emperor; it stands on the West, and menaces the East. There, in fact, is the danger which threatens modern civilisation; here the rampart to protect it. Soldiers, you will be worthy of your noble mission.

NAPOLEON.

Boulogne, Sept. 30, 1854.



The clever reference to the statue of the first Emperor was accompanied with a slight gesture in the direction of the column, and created a marked sensation among the armed throng. So also did the allusions to Sebastopol and Bomarsund; but a death-like silence was observed in the ranks until he had ceased speaking, and then in one prolonged and tremendous shout arose the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" It was repeated a second time with scarcely diminished effect, and was followed immediately after by the cry of "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" Both with the military and civilians Her Majesty seems to be exceedingly popular. On her way to Courtraux the other day, seeing a raw recruit left behind on the march, she stopped her carriage and had him taken up behind with the footman. Little acts of kindness like this frequently repeated make a deep impression upon a sensitive people like the French. After the troops had all defiled on they returned at once to their respective camps, and the review terminated without any distribution of decorations, as had been expected. The Emperor and Empress returned on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, to Paris. They were received with deafening cheers in the Boulevards, and drove along unattended.

#### FROME ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Frome, in Somersetshire, which has of late been so notorious through the strange pranks of its vicar, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, is now involved in another conflict scarcely less important. As the ecclesiastical patronage is administered by the Marquis of Bath, we learn from Dod that the political patronage is in the hands of the Earl of Cork and a large manufacturing firm, the Messrs. Sheppards. We presume that the one thumbs the tenantry; the other, the work people. On the death of the late member, Colonel Boyle, an attempt was made to hand over the borough to Lord Dungarvan—a young man of 25, who made himself conspicuous three years ago, by advocating Protectionist and Tory opinions of the most exalted order, just when all sensible men were abandoning them for ever. He now, however, comes forward as a Whig, under the auspices of the above named patrons of the borough. The constituency, however, are determined to emancipate themselves from this debasing thralldom, and Mr. Donald Nicoll, of Regent-street, has been brought forward, with great hope of success, on thorough Liberal principles. This is a conflict not merely between the questionable Whiggism of the one candidate, and the thorough Liberalism of the other, but involves the rights of a Liberal constituency, as opposed to political dictation and unconstitutional interference. We need not say how earnestly we wish them success in the struggle, and call upon them to continue the conflict they have so well begun. To our many readers in the borough, we would address a word of exhortation to steadfastness and determination.

The following has been extensively circulated throughout the borough as a handbill:—"Who is the true Liberal Candidate? Look on this picture and on this, and then judge for yourselves!"

<p><b>DONALD NICOLL.</b> Has been from the first a staunch consistent advocate for Free Trade, with all the world.</p>	<p><b>LORD DUNGARVAN.</b> Three years ago was convinced that the Free Trade policy had totally failed.</p>
--	--

<p>Pledges himself to support a large measure of Reform, and tells us exactly what he means by it.</p>	<p>Will support such a measure as the Government introduce, and cannot understand a plain question about it.</p>
--	--

<p>Will vote for the Ballot.</p>	<p>Will not vote for the Ballot.</p>
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

<p>Will vote for Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge.</p>	<p>Will not vote for their Repeal while the War lasts.</p>
--	--

<p>Will vote for the Abolition of Church-rates, because they are unjust.</p>	<p>Will not vote for the Abolition of Church-rates, because they are troublesome.</p>
--	---

<p>Will vote for admitting Dissenters to all the Civil privileges of the Universities and Endowed Schools.</p>	<p>Will not vote for throwing open the Universities and Endowed Schools to Dissenters and all others.</p>
--	---

<p>Will pledge himself to support any more competent person will do so, to bring the question of Dissenters' Marriages before the House of Commons, in order that the Law Officers of the Crown may be instructed to vindicate the authority of the Law, and the rights of Dissenters.</p>	<p>Will not pledge himself to anything at all in the case of the Puseyites, but will wait till he gets into Parliament.</p>
--	---

<p>Will pledge himself to oppose any grants of money for Ecclesiastical purposes.</p>	<p>Will give no such pledge.</p>
---	----------------------------------

<p>Is supported by the staunch consistent Liberals of Frome who have been known as such for years, and is recommended to you by Reformers of National fame.</p>	<p>Is supported by a "Happy Family," composed of Tory and Conservative, Protectionist and Free Trader, Evangelical and Puseyite, with a small sprinkling of Whigs.</p>
---	--

<p>Is a man of experience, and has filled and still fills some of the most responsible offices in the City of London and County of Middlesex.</p>	<p>Is a young man of no experience, and has filled no higher office than that of Captain of the Yeomanry.</p>
---	---

Liberal Electors! compare these statements, and say which is the true Liberal Candidate!

DONALD NICOLL FOR EVER!

#### THE AFRICAN CONTINENT CROSSED BY A MISSIONARY.

Despatches received by the Earl of Ellesmere, President of the Geographical Society, from Mr. Edmond Gabriel of St. Paul de Loando, report the arrival of an enterprising traveller, the Reverend David Livingston, at that place, on the 31st May, 1854. Mr. Livingston set out in May, 1852, from the Cape of Good Hope, and travelled through the interior of South Africa between the meridians of 23 degrees and 26 degrees of East longitude, to 9 degrees South latitude. When he arrived in Angola, he was so much fatigued that he could not prepare any satisfactory account of his movements. The *Official Bulletin* of Angola, June 29, supplies some interesting details of this remarkable journey. Mr. Livingston, it should be premised, is a missionary connected with the London Missionary Society; and the object of his journey was, not solely to explore, but also to enter into friendly relations with the native tribes, with a view to the future establishment of missionary stations among them.

Mr. Livingston, after a journey of about eight months from the Cape, and having passed Lake N'Gami to the Westward, arrived on the banks of the Zambeze, where, between 14 and 18 degrees of South latitude, it flows North and South in the centre of the continent.

In the country of the Zambeze, Mr. Livingston was received in a most friendly manner by Sekeletu, the paramount chief; and he remained there about eight months for the purpose of propagating the gospel and acquiring a knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

Sekeletu, desirous of following up the policy of his father, Sebitani, to open up commercial intercourse with Europeans, afforded Mr. Livingston every facility for prosecuting his journey to the sea-coast on the Westward: consequently, in November 1853, he started from the capital of Sekeletu, on the river Chobé, and ascended one of the branches of the Zambeze, which flows through a portion of the Balonda country, the lord of which is Mateamvo, reported to be the most powerful chief in the interior of this part of Africa. The inhabitants of this country were disposed to treat Mr. Livingston in the most friendly manner.

Mr. Livingston arrived at Cassange in April last, having experienced considerable obstructions from the native tribes with whom he came in contact as he approached the Portuguese territory to the Westward. As soon, however, as he entered within the limits of the province of Angola, he received every attention and facility from the several Portuguese authorities in the interior.

Mr. Livingston, notwithstanding the rain-falls he encountered, took many astronomical observations, which will enable him to determine with accuracy the position of the most important points on the route he pursued.

#### MOLESWORTH AND HUME ON THE WAR.

On Saturday, two of the chief cities of Scotland conferred the only honour in their gift upon two distinguished senators—Edinburgh, upon Sir William Molesworth, and Aberdeen upon Joseph Hume.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in presenting to Sir William the freedom of the city, recognized his connection with its University, and lauded his career as a scholar and a statesman, especially eulogizing the government of Lord Aberdeen for "the great exertions they made, and the great anxiety they manifested, to avert the dreadful horrors of war." Sir William, in reply, acknowledged himself "half a Scotchman"—the relative of David Hume, the pupil of Leslie, the youthful friend of Scott, Jeffrey, Brewster, and other distinguished inhabitants of Edinburgh. He praised the Earl of Aberdeen as a statesman of whom all Scotchmen might be proud, and declared that the hopes and expectations which had induced him to join the ministry had not been disappointed. Regarding a conflict with Russia as inevitable, sooner or later, he thought it could not have been entered upon at a better time.

In the immediate conduct of the war France and England had three chief objects to accomplish:—first, to prevent the Russian armies from dismembering the Turkish empire and marching on Constantinople; secondly, to prevent the Russian fleet from injuring the trade and commerce of France and England; thirdly, to strike such a body-blow at Russia as would be best calculated permanently to defeat her ambitious designs on the dominions of the Ottoman Porte. The first two of these objects had been accomplished; the third was in the act of being accomplished. But whatever might be the immediate result of the attack on Sebastopol, neither the people of this country nor the Government would ever consent to a termination of the conflict until the objects for which it was commenced had been attained. (Great applause.) We ought not to be disappointed if those objects are not attained as speedily as we desire. We ought not to murmur if great events do not occur as rapidly as we could wish. We should bear in mind that in every war the remarkable events that are chronicled in history—great battles and important sieges—have been few in numbers, separated by considerable intervals of time that are occupied by minor and less important events, of which history makes little or no mention. We must not expect, because the steamvessel and the electro-telegraph have almost annihilated distance—because, in annihilating distance, they have almost annihilated time, which is the measure of distance—that the important events of which we receive intelligence with the rapidity of lightning, will follow each other with equal speed. We ought to bear in mind, that to France and England nothing can or ought to be more precious than the lives of her sons, but that to Russia nothing is less valuable than the blood of her serfs. (Applause.) This war must give birth to events of immense importance to the

civilized world. It has already produced two results which will make it memorable in the history of nations. The one is the frank, cordial, and hearty union of the people, the Governments, the fleets and armies of France and England in the same cause—a union which he hoped, for the sake of both countries and of mankind, will be everlasting. (Loud applause.) The other is the mitigation of the evils of war by the establishment of the maritime rights of neutrals, on the firm and solid basis of reason and justice—a step in civilization the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. (Hear, hear.) And if, as he hoped and trusted, Sebastopol shall ere long share the fate of Bomarsund—its fortifications be razed to the ground, its fleet annihilated, and the Euxine set free from the incubus of the might of Russia—the first campaign of united France and England will neither be aimless, nor eventless, nor inglorious, nor unworthy of the reputation of two countries renowned for military and naval exploits. (Loud and prolonged applause.) "Gentlemen"—he concluded—"though in war much depends on causes beyond human control, on events which the most sagacious cannot foresee, nor the most prudent guard against, yet I feel sanguine of the success of the expedition to the Crimea, because the preparations for it were most complete—because the soldiers and sailors of France and England are unsurpassable in valour, because their commanders are most competent, and, above all, because our cause is a just and righteous one." (Applause.)

Mr. Hume spoke much to the same effect in the Town Hall of Aberdeen; whither he was accompanied by his daughter. The hon. gentleman looked pale, and seemed to have but partially recovered from severe indisposition. He nevertheless spoke at great length, reviewing the whole course of events since his election for the Aberdeen and Montrose boroughs, twenty-six years before. Measures, not men, had been his principle of action; and in working it out he had learnt to respect the opinions of his opponents as well as to value the sympathy of his friends. For the benefit of young reformers, he would say that if they made themselves well acquainted with the subjects they wished to handle; if they argued them with temper and discretion; if they kept in mind that those who were opposed to them might be as honest and conscientious as themselves; if they felt that their object was good, that no sinister motives were mixed up with the advocacy of it; and if they pursued it with patient perseverance, they might rest assured that if it were at all possible, or practicable, they would succeed in the end. That had been his course of conduct, and he must say that he had not been disappointed. Nor must they be at all concerned about the kind of opposition they might have to contend with. That would depend mainly on the character of the interests involved in the contest. For his own part, he had been called all sorts of names, and had had all kinds of motives ascribed to him; but none of these things moved him, and he had lived to see the day when politicians who were among his bitterest opponents had become his warmest friends. (Cheers.) Of the Premier, he said:—"Except Lord Aberdeen—blamed and attacked however he may be—I know no individual who could have formed parties as he has done. He it is who keeps the Cabinet right—he is the man, in my opinion, who cements the Cabinet (hear), and if he were removed I know not what the consequences might be." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—In the evening, Mr. Hume addressed a public meeting.

#### MR. COBDEN ON THE "CRUMPLING UP" OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Manchester Examiner and Times.

"Dear Sir,—In your leader of last Saturday you were so good as to adduce the successful operations of the allied armies in the Crimea as the fulfilment of an old hypothetical threat of mine to 'crumple up' Russia. Pardon me, if, even under the present hopeful prospects of that expedition, I renounce the chance of finding myself, within the next fortnight, elevated to the rank of a prophet by the fulfilment of a prediction never uttered by me. The phrase which has afforded a text for so many harmless pleasantries, fell from my lips in the course of a speech delivered at a public meeting in 1849, when, in combating the views of those who were terrified at the aggressive power of Russia, I used the following words, accompanying them, I must confess, with the too dramatic action of crumpling a sheet of foolscap between my fingers:—'Should Russia make an attack upon this country—or on another great maritime power like the United States,—we should fall upon her like a thunder-bolt, and crumple that empire up in its own dreary fastnesses, in six months, by the aid of our shipping.'

"Recent events may be appealed to to prove how easily all communication by sea between the Russian empire and the rest of the world may be cut off by the great maritime powers. But it will be seen that I alluded to naval operations only, and not in the remotest degree to an attack upon Russia by land. That operation has, however, been undertaken by the most powerful army that ever crossed the sea. If it should succeed, as many now anticipate, in easily capturing Sebastopol and occupying the Crimea—if the Russians should fail to oppose to the invading armies that unyielding obstinacy which has hitherto always characterized them when contending with an enemy on their own soil—and if, happily, another carnage like that of Borodino should not plunge England in mourning for the highest and lowliest of her sons, it will, I confess, prove Russia to be weaker than even I had believed her to be. But I cannot pretend to the merit of having foreseen such a result in 1849, when I admit I should have considered an attack upon Russia by land hardly more probable than an attempt on the moon.—I remain, faithfully yours, RICHARD COBDEN. "Midhurst, 26th Sept. 1854."



# PROFESSOR ANDERSON AND THE NEGRO SLAVE.

The Wizard of the North, who has just returned from his American tour, appears to have been more popular in that country than any performer who has yet crossed the Atlantic—Jenny Lind, of course, excepted. From among many amusing stories of his tact and dexterity, we select the following from the *Pennsylvania Courier* :—

Professor Anderson was playing in the Holyday-street theatre, Baltimore, to crowded houses every evening. On the last night of his appearance in that city, the hall was numerously thronged, and the Professor took occasion to introduce some new feats of a more astonishing character than he had previously shown. Among the audience, and occupying a prominent position in the middle of the hall, sat a tall, thin, pale, and somewhat faded "South Carolinian," who regarded the performance very intently, but who never joined in the applause awarded to the Wizard by the rest of the company. He saw the Professor take a large trunk, two or three geese, and a live boy out of a portfolio about two inches thick, and he nodded as much as to say—"That's not quite so bad." He watched the feat of producing an unlimited quantity of flowers, toys, and sweetmeats out of an ordinary hat, and he nodded his head to that also; he witnessed another trick, and he nodded his head again. Then came the "Inexhaustible Bottle." The Professor's story about it was listened to, and the "South Carolinian" nodded his head and smiled cynically at what he was told. Presently he broke silence for the first time, and asked for some gin out of the bottle—gin was given him; next for some rum—rum he had. Then he desired some lemonade. At his wish lemonade was poured for him out of the same bottle which had furnished the gin and the rum. He drank the lemonade, pulling his broad-brimmed hat over one of his eyes, and, folding one of his arms, looked hard at the Professor with the other. The bottle feat was finished, the audience applauded, the Professor bowed and was about to leave the stage for a moment. Suddenly the taciturn "South Carolinian" started to his feet, and beckoning to the Wizard, called to him in a loud voice to stop. Mr. Anderson obeyed and came to the front of the stage. Whereupon, to the intense amusement of all present, the following dialogue occurred :—

"Well, I guess, stranger, you're a smart fellow," said our friend, addressing the Professor; "you are smart, anyhow, you are. I have been looking at you, I have. I'd say that you were some one that it's not civil to name right away, if you could do one trick."

"I have no ambition to be so regarded, I assure you," answered the Professor, with great good humour; "but you, perhaps, will oblige me by saying what you wish me to do."

"Well, you are smart; but you can't do it. Your machinery's good, and you have some well-made little engines on the stage there. You have a quick hand, and a clever way about you too, stranger; but you can't do what I want after all; and it's a kind of thing I'd like to see the smartest wizard going do."

"What is it? What do you want Mr. Anderson to do?" inquired fifty voices at once.

"Well, you can't turn a black nigger white—you can't do that, nohow," returned the querulous visitor, as he spat on the floor, put his hands deep in his pocket, and shook his shoulders with glee at having, as he thought, posed the Professor.

Mr. Anderson asked the company to be silent for a moment. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "this is my last night of performance in Baltimore. I travel south. In six months I will return to this city, and if, on this night six months my friend will come to see me, and bring with him a black negro, I will turn him into a white one."

The people cheered. The "Carolinian" shook his head.

"Well I guess you will when you do," said he, "but I will be here with the nigger. Mark me, Mr. Wizard, I am here with the nigger—I am; and so saying he left the theatre."

The performance was concluded. Mr. Anderson left the city next morning; and the following few months it was a subject of general conversation whether the Wizard would return and keep his word. At length his advertisements appeared, and the chief experiment in the programme was announced to be the "changing of a black negro into a white one." The evening of performance arrived. The theatre was thronged to suffocation.

"Well done, Anderson!" "Bravo, Anderson!" shouted the audience, as soon as the Professor appeared.

"Hold on thar, stranger!" cried a voice from the farther end; "I'm here, and here's the nigger." It was the "South Carolinian."

The company were informed that the transformation of the black man would be the last experiment of the evening. Every one waited with impatience. By and by the time for the performance of the feat arrived.

"Anderson will do it!" "Bravo, Anderson!" cheered the people.

The "Carolinian" shook his head. He was invited to let his negro come upon the stage. A large table was brought forward, together with an immense extinguisher, formed of wicker work, covered with cloth. Mr. Anderson explained that he would cause the negro to stand on the table, place the extinguisher over him, fire a pistol at it, and produce a white negro where there had been a black one. Everybody was on tiptoe as the negro mounted the table. The extinguisher was placed over him—the pistol fired. On the removal of the extinguisher, a negro perfectly white-skinned, with white curling hair, and the thorough African face, stood before the audience.

"It's flour—he's favoured my nigger," cried the "Carolinian."

The audience were invited to examine him. They found that it was the proper colour of the skin; and it was remarked that in changing colour, the man appeared to have become a little taller. Round after round of applause greeted the Professor. The owner of the negro turned on his heel.

"Stop! if you please," said the Wizard; "allow me to make your negro black again before he leaves."

—Once more the extinguisher and pistol were called into

play. In two minutes the black negro stood again upon the table.

"I restore him to you as I had him," said Anderson, addressing the astonished sceptic.

The poor man shook his head. "I bought that nigger down south a month ago," said he. "I've brought him here, and he's promised not to run off, but to go through with me to Charlestown, where I was to trade with him again. But I won't have him now. A nigger who's been done that to, I wouldn't own any how."

Mr. Anderson turned to the audience, who were convulsed with laughter, and told them that, though he was not a planter or slaveholder, yet, on this occasion, he wished to buy a negro. Then asking the trader what he would take for the slave to have no further claim upon him, and receiving for answer 200 dollars, he paid the amount.

With reference to the transformation of black into white, we may as well mention that there are plenty of white negroes far up on the Mississippi. The Wizard had been that way. Whether he had brought one with him or not, we leave open to conjecture.

Mr. Anderson left Baltimore in the morning (having first obtained a pass for his negro). Philadelphia was the next city he had to visit. The travelling world knows that, going south, Maryland is the first slave state, the capital of which is Baltimore. Going north, Pennsylvania is the first free state, the great city of which is Philadelphia. The Susquehanna river divides the states, slave and free. The Wizard had to cross Susquehanna with his negro. As soon as he arrived at the north side, he whispered into the negro's ear that he was free! He burst into tears. Expression of feeling in such a case could not be indulged in. The news was in Philadelphia as soon as the Wizard. In that city of "brotherly love" the "Musical Fund Hall" was nightly crowded by the Abolitionists, who complimented the Wizard for this noble act. The curious came to see the negro who had been turned white. The negro, whom Mr. Anderson has rechristened "The Wizard," is now the foreman on Mr. Anderson's estate in Pennsylvania.

## "HARD TIMES" AND CRIME.

A paper "On the Effects of Good and Bad Times on the Commitments to Prison," was read by the Rev. John Clay, chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, at one of the meetings of the British Association. The object of the paper was to show, by facts, and calculations, that many of the opinions respecting the connexion between "hard times" and crime were erroneous. From July, 1824, to July 1825, was a year of general prosperity; but from July, 1825, to July, 1826, was a year of great distress; yet the felony list for the latter year exhibited no augmentation. The author explained these facts by saying that high wages of the ignorant and uneducated poor were only a means of enabling them to gratify their strong propensity to intoxication, which were fatal to their comfort and character. That opinion formed twenty-five years ago, he found was yearly being confirmed. The ten years ending June, 1844, were marked by several events greatly prejudicial to the moral and industrial welfare of the working-classes. Amongst other events, was the spinners' strike of 1836-7, which threw 9,000 persons out of employ, and the Chartist riot of 1842. The new and efficient system of police and improved systems of prison discipline, though they had evidently produced good results, had not, in combination with prosperity of trade, lessened the number of offences. Out of ninety-six Chartist prisoners, sixty were unable to read, and thirty were ignorant of our Saviour's name. In a summary of commitments for ten years ending 1842, the rev. gentleman further showed that the year of greatest distress had not had the most commitments. There was, however, an increase of cases at the sessions, during the periods of strikes, for petty offences. These were invariably from amongst youths out of employ, which class of juvenile offenders increased 92 per cent., thus indicating most strongly that idleness was a greater cause of crime than poverty. In 1853, the prosperity of the country had seldom been equalled, but the wholesome lesson which the "hard times" might have been supposed to have taught was wholly lost; and thousands, who had most nobly struggled against poverty, yielded to the temptations of high wages and vicious indulgences, and drunkenness became lamentably on the increase. Mr. Clay concluded his paper by saying that "bad times" might add a few cases to the sessions, but that "good times" greatly aggravated the number of summary convictions, and that this fact arose from the intemperance which high wages encouraged among the ignorant and debased. The above facts were of deep moral and social significance, and ought nationally to be felt as a grief and a reproach, demanding anxious attention. There must be something deeply wrong in the condition of the people, when that which should be for their wealth and benefit was to them an evil and a snare. It appeared to him that the great wrong was the want of a sound moral and religious instruction, and of really useful knowledge, to enable the working classes to avail themselves of those advantages within their power.

Mr. Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, said he could bring forty years' experience to corroborate Mr. Clay. Crime was increasing. He must say, however, as Dr. Watts had said, with reference to idleness and slack times, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;" and idleness was provocative of crime.

The Earl of Harrowby followed in a lengthy and excellent speech, in which he deplored that working men, from want of education and training, should so abuse their opportunities. He regretted that those who had both the duty and ability did not attend more to improve their condition in all respects, and endeavour to provide entertainment and amusement of a rational and beneficial kind. Indeed, there was little

wonder that working men should resort to public houses, seeing that in no other place were their wants so assiduously attended to; and public houses were so readily open to them. If men were not by other ways provided with rational amusement and recreation, they must necessarily resort to public houses. With respect to the failure of mechanics' institutions, he thought much of their failure attributable to the over-cautionness of their directors, who excluded religion and politics, the very two branches of knowledge which working men stood most in need of. They ought to have a liberal, generous policy in all these things.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which the Archbishop of Dublin, Alderman Neild, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Pare, Mr. Newmarch, and others, took part.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

On Wednesday the Annual Public Examination of the children of the Orphan Working School (the object of which is to maintain and educate poor children) took place at the Institution, Haverstock-hill; J. R. Mills, Esq., President, in the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said, that they were assembled for the examination of those who, it was to be hoped, had received the benefits of good education during the past year, and also to reward those who had been educated in the school, but who were now following various useful occupations elsewhere. And he trusted that, both as to the examination, and as to those who claimed the rewards, they would be satisfied that all was done that could be done to promote their eternal, as well as worldly welfare.

The children (250 in number) were then examined at great length in history, geography, Scripture, grammar, arithmetic, &c.; and to all the questions, ready and correct answers were given. At the close of the examination,

The CHAIRMAN addressed a few remarks to the old scholars, exhorting them to remain true to those principles which the education they received at the Institution had instilled into their minds, and the basis of which had always been religion.

Rewards to the amount of about £30 were then distributed to the old scholars; after which, on the motion of the Rev. R. Redpath, seconded by the Rev. S. R. Ward, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the company separated.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Corroll, at Cork, announcing the arrival of Her Majesty's ship *Phoenix* at that port, with Captain M'Clure of the *Investigator* on board. The following is the text of the message received at the Admiralty :—"Arrived, Her Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, bringing Captains of the *Investigator*, *Assistance* and *Resolute*; and part crews of *Assistance* and *Resolute*. The *North Star* and *Talbot* convey the remainder of the crews of the *Assistance*, *Resolute*, *Investigator*, and tenders; First and Third Lieutenants and Surgeon of *Resolute*, Master and Clerk in charge of *Assistance*, and Monsieur de Bray, arrived in *Phoenix*." The Captains said to have arrived are M'Clure, Kellett and Sir Edward Belcher. Captain M'Clure, it will be remembered, is the discoverer of the North-west Passage.

It will be remembered that in the May of 1850 an expedition was sent for the double purpose of ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin and of continuing the exploration of the long sought north-west passage. This expedition consisted of two vessels, the *Investigator*, commanded by Captain M'Clure, and the *Enterprise*, under the command of Captain Collinson, the first of which succeeded in proving the existence of a sea passage along the northern coast of America. Up to the year 1852 no account had arrived of the fate of those vessels, and accordingly an expedition was fitted out under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, consisting of his own ship, the *Assistance*, the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett, the *Intrepid*, Captain M'Clintock, and the *Pioneer*, Captain Osborne, to go to their assistance. Thus then there were altogether six ships engaged in prosecuting the investigation, in which alone Captain M'Clure has been successful. In the May of this year the *Phoenix*, screw, and the *North Star* and *Talbot*, storeships, were sent out to the relief of those vessels, and on their arrival they found the whole of the two former expeditions, with one exception, the *Enterprise*, completely blocked up in the ice in the district embracing Lancaster Sound, Beechey Island, and Wellington Straits. In Melville Bay the ice was found to be worse than it had been for 47 years before, and everything gave promise of a winter unprecedentedly rigorous, while there was no prospect whatever of getting the ships free this summer. Under these circumstances, Sir Edward Belcher, on his own responsibility, ordered the abandonment of the entire five vessels, which were accordingly left to their fate, and the crews distributed among the store ships. It was at Beechey Island the latter landed, and the crews of the abandoned vessels had to proceed a distance of 200 miles overland to reach them. The *Phoenix* has brought home the greater part of the crew of the *Resolute*, a few of that of the *Assistance*, and one officer and one man, besides Captain M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels sailed together until they met with adverse winds off the Orkney Islands, when they parted company, the *Phoenix* steaming for Queenstown, where she could coal, and the others obliged to beat up as well as they could for London. The *Phoenix* has, unfortunately brought no decided intelligence of the only ship of the late expedition now missing, the *Enterprise*; but Captain M'Clure stated that he feels confident of her



safety. It is conjectured that the ship had got into one of the numerous creeks or bays on the western coast of the North American continent; that she had been abandoned by the crew, and that the latter were making their way over the land. These conjectures have been formed from a number of concurring circumstances, but the principal one was from the nature of a number of interesting despatches from Captain Collinson, found at different points, bearing date about the year 1852, the second year of his being in the ice. Among other circumstances, it appeared from those that he had followed for a great distance nearly the same course that Captain McClure had pursued, and that at one period they were so close to each other as 12 days' sail, or a space of less than 100 miles. During the whole of her perilous voyage of nearly four years the Investigator has lost but one officer and five men out of a crew of 65. The Phoenix was unable to obtain any intelligence of the American expedition, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, of the firm of Bowman and Grinnell, since it left Apervik.

#### THE LATE MR. JOHN CHAPMAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Chapman, the author of a valuable work on the Cotton and Commerce of India, the founder and former manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and one of the most intelligent, well-informed, and public-spirited promoters of India reform. Many able articles in the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals were from his pen. Mr. Chapman was a modest, amiable, and pious man, connected with the General Baptists. The new number of the *Westminster Review* contains an article from his pen, on the "Sphere and Duties of Government," which was passing through the press, when he was suddenly cut off, leaving the copy for the unfinished article upon his desk. The Article and its Author are honourably mentioned in Saturday's *Examiner*. "A well-considered paper on 'The Sphere and Duties of Government,' appears here in an unpolished state—but not the less full of sound sense and sound feeling—being printed from copy left upon his desk by one of the worthiest contributors to this *Review*. He was distantly related to its publisher, and bore the same name. In literature he was known as the author of a work on 'The Cotton and Commerce of India,' but the unavowed produce of his ingenuity took many forms. We may state, as one example, that we believe he was the first designer of the Hansom Cab. His knowledge of Indian affairs was very great, and the *Westminster Review* has profited by that on more than one occasion. Of his present article on 'The Right Principles of Government,' we learn that on Saturday, the 9th of this month, he was in full health and vigour, read what he had done, and discussed his plan for its completion. On Sunday, at noon, he complained of dizziness, and on Monday morning, at six o'clock, he was struck down by cholera. The article would command attention for its own sake, but it acquires double force and interest from its connexion with a history so sad."

The *Spectator* also bears testimony to the usefulness of the deceased. He furnished very valuable aid to the Indian Reformers. "He was, indeed, a species of agent for the leading Native Reformers of Bombay, whose objects he essentially promoted by an incessant but unostentatious activity; while we have reason to believe that his prudent advice sensibly affected their views and course of agitation. Much as the loss of Mr. Chapman will be regretted by friends and coadjutors in this country, it is, perhaps, in Bombay that it will be found most difficult to supply his place."

#### THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT PORTSMOUTH.

The coroner's inquest has been promptly followed up by a magisterial inquiry, which is to be succeeded by a court-martial; Lieutenant Knight having been placed under arrest, but permitted to attend the examination of witnesses, which commenced on Friday. The court was crowded, and, on the arrival of Lieutenants Knight and Seymour, a volley of yells proclaimed the feeling of the populace. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Ford, on the part of the prosecution, stated that he was there to prefer a charge of manslaughter against the prisoners, who were defended by Mr. Hoskins. The evidence brought forward, although it entered more into detail, did not add materially to the facts which were sworn to at the coroner's inquest. The waterman who took Lieutenant Knight and the women on board the Dauntless hulk, gave it as his opinion that at that time the former was not sober, but the latter were. A letter was read from Captain Ryder, of the Dauntless, who sat on the bench, stating that he was anxious to afford every facility for the inquiry which was adjourned till Saturday, and again till Tuesday (yesterday). The evidence of the women who attended the deceased in her dying hours, went to prove that she had been the subject of actual violence; but the medical witnesses were firm in their belief that her injuries were self-inflicted.

#### EMIGRATION DURING 1853.

The annual report of the Emigration Commissioners has just been published. From this it appears that the total emigration of last year was 329,937, being 38,827 less than in 1852. There was a diminution of 26,480 to Australia, and 13,376 to the United States, the falling off being accounted for in the case of Australia by the greater excitement regarding the gold discoveries prevalent during the summer and autumn of 1852, and in that of the United States by the departure of a smaller number of Irish, the aggregate emigration of the latter people throughout the year being estimated at 199,392 against 224,997 in 1852.

The remittances from their relatives in America were, however, larger than in any previous year, the amount sent through the various banks, apart from private channels, being £1,439,000. With respect to the Australian emigration, the total from the united kingdom to all the colonies was 61,401, or about one-fourth of that of the United States. Subjoined are the general figures:—

United States	...	...	230,885
Australia—			
New South Wales	...	10,673	
Victoria	...	40,469	
South Australia	...	6,883	
Western Australia	...	965	
Van Diemen's Land	...	991	
New Zealand	...	1,420	
			61,401
Canada, &c.	...	34,522	
East Indies	...	928	
Central and South America	...	833	
West Indies	...	600	
Cape of Good Hope	...	369	
Western Africa	...	308	
Mauritius	...	53	
Hongkong	...	37	
Falkland Islands	...	1	
			329,937

According to a supplementary statement, it also appears that the emigration during the first three months of the present year has been 49,756 persons, against 60,867 in the corresponding period of 1853, and 59,523 in that of 1852. There has been a continued diminution in the departures to the United States, but in those to Australia, although there is a great falling off as compared with the first quarter of last year, there is a considerable increase as compared with the first quarter of 1852. Of the total, 49,756 emigrants, 26,128 were Irish, 12,430 English, 2,965 Scotch, and 8,233 foreign or unspecified. This proportion of Irish is much smaller than in 1852 or 1853.

#### ELECTIONS.

The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Wigan, caused by the death of Mr. Thicknesse, took place on Monday. Mr. Joseph Acton, late the mayor, was the Liberal, and Mr. F. S. Powell, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Acton, in his address to the electors, declared himself an advocate of the free exercise of the electoral franchise, and the supporter of religious, civil, and commercial liberty. He had been an active supporter of the movement for the repeal of the corn laws. Mr. Powell said that, if elected he would pay the closest attention to the commercial interests of the country and adhere to the principle of unrestricted competition. He was in favour of an extension of the franchise, but he could not support the ballot. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Powell, but, a poll having been demanded for Mr. Acton, it was appointed to take place on the following day.

The election for Forfarshire, is fixed for 11th inst. when, there is no doubt, Viscount Duncan will be elected without opposition.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the city of Limerick by the sudden death of Mr. Robert Potter, who was one of the faithful few who formed what is called the "Irish National Party" in the House of Commons. The deceased gentleman, however, will be better recollected as the professional agent of Mr. Smith O'Brien when the latter was on his trial for high treason.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen continues in the Highlands, enjoying exercise out-of-doors, on foot, on horseback, or in carriage. Prince Albert follows the deer; the Queen sometimes going with him on his way to the forest. The children ride and walk in the neighbourhood. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at Balmoral about the middle of the week.

The Government has conferred a pension of £200 from the Literary Fund on Mrs. Fullerton, widow of the late Lord Fullerton.

In reply to an invitation to attend a Tenant-League Conference in Dublin, Mr. Sergeant Shee intimates his opinion that such a conference would be useless, until the North and the South, separated by the conference of last year, are again united; and until both Government and Opposition are convinced that the members of the Tenant-Right party have ceased to quarrel among themselves. He declines to join a Derby-Walpole-Napier-and-Whiteside party in "independent opposition;" and he recommends the League leaders to give the Government every reasonable assistance in dealing with the question, satisfied that although they cannot get all they want, they will get much that is worth having.

Lord John Russell has accepted the invitation of the good folks of Bristol to a banquet in that city, which will be given in his honour on the 27th or 28th of October.

The first stone of the monument to Daniel O'Connell, in Glasnevin Cemetery, has at length been laid. Sir John Power officiated: there was no public display.

The annual dinners that follow the agricultural shows, succeed each other pretty quickly now. Last week, the Northamptonshire Agricultural Association met in great force at Daventry. Mr. Rainald Knightley M.P., who had travelled from the Highlands, presided; Mr. Stafford, M.P., the veteran Protectionist Sir Charles Knightley, and his son the chairman, were the speakers. Politics were banished, and the talk flowed very fluently upon the necessity of improving the condition of the labourer, Mr. Stafford's theme; the

magnificent harvest, which Mr. Knightley improved; and a sort of "old brown-coated farmer" note of warning against new-fangled inventions in agriculture, the trading frauds in guano and oil-cake, and the new notions respecting stock, upon which the elder Knightley was eloquent. But the farmers who spoke testified to the progress of agriculture, and were grateful for improvements.

A Treasury minute has been issued doing away with a vexatious and perilous rule of the London Custom-house. Hitherto all payments there have had to be made in bank-notes or gold; clerks had to carry very large sums through the streets, and were thus exposed to the danger of robbery and to the temptation offered by the cash. From the 11th of next month, however, checks on the City banks are to be received in payment, crossed "Bank of England for Customs-duties;" and a clerk is to be sent from the Custom-house every hour from nine till three to get these marked by the several bankers, so that they may in each case be passed at the Bank of England from the bankers' account to the credit of the Customs. The Bank of England will sign a list of these receipts, and the Custom-house clerk will return with it forthwith; the whole proceeding occupying about an hour. Meanwhile, the necessary entries of the goods will be in progress, and no time will be lost, as they could scarcely in any instance be ready for delivery before the return of the clerk. By this alteration, labour will be saved at the Custom-house in receiving money, and there will be a great economy in the use of notes and coin; the payments to the London Custom-house averaging £13,000,000 a-year. Those persons who desire to pay in cash can still do so.

A "Liberal Association," consisting of the old Repeal rump, has been formed at Dublin, for the purpose of attending to the parliamentary, municipal, and poor-law franchises of Ireland.

University reform has just received its first realization by the official publication of the register of persons qualified to vote for the governing Council being all resident members of Convocation. The register contains upwards of 260 members, including the most distinguished ornaments of the University. Heretofore Convocation, voting in a body, had been absolutely controlled by a non-representative and irresponsible Board of twenty-four persons.

Lord Palmerston, moved thereto by the Airdrie and Kelso riots, has called the attention of the proper authorities in Scotland to the necessity of having a sufficient police force in boroughs and counties.

The total revenue of the municipal boroughs of England and Wales amounted in 1853 to £1,550,935 12s. 2d. Of this sum, £268,237 14s. 11d. was raised by borough rates. The total expenditure during the same time was £1,481,730 14s. 7d.

At a Common Hall held in the Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Moon was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

After the 1st of October next, the postage of 6d. will carry a letter from England to the following foreign parts, viz., Accra, Adelaide, Antigua, Bahamas, Baltic (fleet), Barbadoes, Belgium, Bermuda, Black Sea (fleet), Borneo, Bourbon, (Isle of), Cape Coast Castle, Canada, Carriacou, Cayenne, Constantinople, Demerara, Denmark, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guatemala, Heligoland, Honduras, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Melbourne, Montserrat, Nevis, New Zealand, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, St. Croix, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Surinam, Sweden, Sydney, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Van Diemen's Land, White Sea (fleet), Wydah. Also the postage of 5d. will convey a letter from the United States to Bremen, and 2d. from the United States to Australia.

The inauguration dinner of Mr. Alderman Muggeridge and Mr. C. D. Crossley, the recently elected sheriffs for London and Middlesex, took place on Saturday evening, at the London Tavern. Soon after the cloth was cleared, the Lord Mayor announced the information received of the victory on the Alma, amidst the most tumultuous applause.

Dr. Duff is seriously ill. He was purposing to return to Calcutta in the course of this season, but the result of a thorough medical examination has been the detection of very serious ailments, rendering it unsafe or impossible for Dr. Duff to return to India in less than a year or eighteen months. His medical advisers say he must seek a more genial climate than ours for the approaching winter.

The new plan for assimilating the financial to the natural year, as regards the making up of the public accounts, will not, it is said, be carried into effect immediately. The revenue returns for the current quarter will, accordingly, be carried up to the 10th of October, as heretofore.

An anecdote is told of one of Lord Raglan's aides-de-camp which, if not true, might well be so. The young gentleman wished to take his lordship unawares, and elicit the destination of the army. "When are we likely to get to the Crimea?" he asked. "Are you going there?" was his lordship's quiet reply.

Mr. Thomas Best, of the Ordnance Survey, has published a prognostication of the weather till January next, dated at Darlington, the 14th September ult., in the following terms:—"October—a fine month for the season; some rain between the 9th and 16th, then gradually fine till the 22nd, then wet and windy till the 25th or 26th, then fine till the end. November—Fine at the beginning, then rain from about the 7th; stormy weather commences about the 17th, and is likely to continue till the 24th; then moderate till the end. December—Changeable weather till about the 7th; then rain, but calm weather, till about the 16th; then very changeable, with cold wind, and some fall about the 21st, probably snow; then frost from about the 24th till the end."



## Accidents and Offences.

Mr. John Norton, Vestry Clerk of St. Ann's, Limehouse, has absconded, leaving large deficiencies in the parish funds.

James Upfold, an old man, foreman at Chilworth powder-mills, near Guildford, has lost his life by an explosion, which destroyed a great part of the mills. It originated in Upfold's breaking up lumps of black-lead with a chisel; a spark setting fire to some loose powder.

A female smuggler has been caught in the Queen's Prison. Margaret Spinning, an elderly woman, not a prisoner, was noted for her regular attendance at the prison chapel: last Sunday she was searched, and four quarts of gin in a bladder was found upon her person. Of late spirits had been introduced into the prison in considerable quantities.

It is supposed that the police have got hold of some of a gang of burglars who have recently committed many robberies in London and Brighton. Two young men, Hurst and Eden, were first arrested for burglary; the Marylebone magistrate sent them to prison on remand; two women visited them; the police followed these women; and Mary Hadden and Mary Lee were captured in different houses, with valuable property supposed to be the fruits of the burglaries committed by the men.

There has been another accident on the Leeds Northern Railway. In consequence of the disaster in the Bramhope tunnel, two officials were going to Starbeck on an engine; as it approached the station a luggage-train was seen on the rails, and a collision was unavoidable; the driver and Mr. Pepper jumped from the engine; Mr. Goslett and the stoker remained on it; all four were hurt, and one of Mr. Pepper's legs were fractured.

An inquest has been held at Redruth on the remains of a man twenty-six years after death. He was killed in 1828, by falling down a mine-shaft: a large quantity of earth fell upon the body, the efforts made to recover it were unsuccessful, and the shaft was closed. Recently a company have commenced working the mine again, and the miners discovered the skeleton: the clothes were recognized by a brother, who narrowly escaped death with the deceased in 1828; and who now was overcome with emotion at the sight of the remains.

A few days ago one of the gentlemen of Agapemone, at Charlton, named Williams, got up in the morning, left the house, placing his gold watch, and other jewellery, with some papers on the table, and up to last Saturday had not been heard of. The inmates of the place had made every inquiry for him, but without effect, and, as a last resort, had scoured the neighbouring country round with dogs, dragged the ponds, &c., bloodhounds being kept in the establishment, and had advertised him, but all to no purpose. A woodman, however, found the unfortunate gentleman suspended to a small tree by a stirrup leather in a wood at Ashcott, about a mile and a half from the Agapemone. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity."

There has been a fatal "accident" at the Kittybrewster station of the Great North of Scotland Railway, a line just opened. By some mismanagement or miscalculation, a train from Huntley ran into another train which was standing at the station, smashing a third-class carriage. Mrs. Stevenson, an elderly woman, was killed, and several other persons were badly hurt. It is said that the driver of the Huntley train slackened speed at the usual distance; he was horrified to find that the train still rushed on at a great rate; then he reversed the engine, the breaks were put on, and everything possible was done to prevent collision. The rails had been wetted by a slight shower of rain.

Earl Fitzwilliam has had an escape from drowning. He is on a visit at Marske Hall in Yorkshire. The Earl and the Reverend Mr. Wharton were bathing in a heavy sea, just below the marine residence of Mr. Pease, on Monday week. One of the Earl's attendants, also in the sea, was carried out of his depth. Mr. Wharton hastened to the rescue—being a first-rate swimmer—but was soon overpowered in the death-grasp of the drowning man. Earl Fitzwilliam soon joined in the fearful struggle, and now a common fate for all three seemed inevitable. Mr. Pease's family and servants were alarmed, and one of them, James Wilson, dashed on horseback into the water; whence, by swimming the animal and the use of ropes, all were landed safely. The hot bath at Cliff-house and medical aid were immediately available. The servant was gradually restored, and Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Wharton are recovering. Save for the prompt aid of the horse and his rider, a fatal result could not have been doubtful.

It is stated "with certainty" that a man named Flanagan, a gauger on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, at present in custody, on the charge of being concerned in the late railway outrage near Enniskillen, has turned approver, but his evidence will no doubt be received with great caution. Such fellows may have sinister objects in view in giving information; they may desire to lead the authorities astray, and thus endeavour for a time to frustrate, instead of promoting the ends of justice. Meanwhile, the law of retaliation is already being enforced against the Romanist tenants by some of the Protestant landlords. A requisition is being got up to call a county meeting for Tyrone, to give expression to the feelings of horror entertained at the late dastardly outrage, and to consider the best means of bringing its authors to justice. At a meeting of county magistrates, on Friday week, strong resolutions were adopted. A subscription list having been opened, upwards of £1,000 was subscribed on the spot. A reward of £500 was agreed upon for prosecution to conviction, and £200 for private information.

## Postscript.

## THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

## DECISIVE INTELLIGENCE.

We (*Times*) have received from our correspondent at Vienna, by Submarine and European Telegraph, the following despatch:—"On the 23rd Fort Constantine was destroyed by the Allies, and Fort Alexander taken. On the 24th all the redoubts and forts around Sebastopol, all the batteries and the Arsenal, were in the hands of the Allies. The flags of the Allies were hoisted on the tower of the Church of St. Vladimir. It is believed that the day on which Prince Menshikov surrendered at discretion was the 26th. It is said that the remainder of the Russian fleet is safe in the hands of the Allies."

This satisfactory intelligence is thus confirmed by way of Paris:—"A private telegraphic despatch states that at the end of a second battle gained by the Allies they bombarded Fort Constantine, the Citadel, and the fleet, all of which surrendered. The Russians have lost 18,000 men in killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. Six ships of the line and Fort Constantine have been destroyed."

The *Moniteur* contains the despatch from Bucharest announcing the fall of Sebastopol which appeared in yesterday's papers, and adds that it had been forwarded to the French Government from Vienna by M. de Buol, who ordered M. de Hubner to congratulate the French Government, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, "on the glorious success which had attended the French arms in the Crimea."

The King of Naples has forbidden the negotiation of the Russian loan on the Bourse at Naples.

The following despatch has also appeared in the *Moniteur*:

THEBAPIA, September 23.

The Chargé d'Affaires of France, &c.

Our wounded of the 20th have arrived in the Bosphorus. Everything is ready for their reception. The health of Prince Napoleon is perfect. His attitude in the presence of the enemy was admired by the army. He begs us to give the news concerning him to his father. Our troops were to resume yesterday morning their movement against Sebastopol.

(Signed) BENNETTI.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

## PATRIOTIC FUND.

An *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published as soon as the names of those who have fallen in action or have been wounded in the Crimea shall have been received; and the Royal Commission, authorising the collection and control of a "Patriotic Fund," for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines, killed or dying in active service in the present war, will also be published at the same time, if not previously promulgated.—War Department, Oct. 3, 1854.

## EXPECTED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.

On this important subject the *Daily News* Paris correspondent writes:—"I learn that an attack upon Cronstadt is seriously contemplated almost immediately. General Niel, the general of engineers, who distinguished himself in the Baltic by the prominent part he took in the direction of the siege of Bomarsund, reported personally to the Emperor that he believed the attack was practicable this year. This report has been communicated to the English Admiralty, and I have reason to believe that the movement of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, already mentioned in a telegraphic despatch, portends a more serious enterprise than a fruitless sacrifice of life at Revel."

The following is an extract from a letter dated Nar-gen, September 26th:—"Some of the fleet were going home, but I have heard that they are countermanded, and that something on a grand scale is to be done before the frost sets in. Everything appears to favour the rumour, as Sir Charles is away reconnoitering either Sveaborg (Helsingfors), or Cronstadt, and it is believed that one, or both of these places, will fall before our return. You must think that we are very expert gunners, as we are at the great gun exercise with very little intermission from four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, whether at sea or at anchor. I don't think that it is intended to touch Revel; but, as soon as the fleet can be assembled we will let the Russians feel us in their stronghold."

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER OF GALLICIA.

Austrian and Russian armies are confronting each other on the frontier of Gallicia. On the side of Austria, Krakow (Craçow), at the western extremity of this

frontier, has been converted into an entrenched camp, and its old fortifications have been encircled by redoubts. Towards the centre of the line Zaleschtychli, on the Dniester, has also been converted into an entrenched camp. Sutchowa, in the Bukowina, close to the Moldavian frontier, is also fortified. In a line behind these advanced posts, a number of towns, villages, and castles have had their defences strengthened. On the part of Russia there has been a simultaneous movement of troops from various parts of the empire into positions which threaten Krakow. The regiments in and around Warsaw have had the camp of Kielce assigned them for winter quarters; and their advanced guard is stationed, part at Pintschoff and part at Olkusch, in the direction of the old capital of Poland and latest acquisition of Russia. Regiments drawn from other provinces have been marched into various towns along the line of the Vistula. Whether Russia and Austria really intend to fight is, notwithstanding all this note of preparation, still matter of doubt. The preparations of Austria are, as yet all of a purely defensive character. Russia appears to be a little more disposed to give cause of quarrel. The Czar's recent prohibition of the export of grain to Austria may have been prompted by fear of dearth at home; but it may also be meant to injure his former ally.

## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

A letter from Galatz, of Sept. 21st, in the *Lloyd* of Vienna, says:—"There appears not to be any doubt that Omar Pasha intends to strike a blow at the Russians concentrated at Ismail. He will not, however, commence his march on Bessarabia until he hears of the capture of Sebastopol."

A telegraphic message from Vienna of yesterday says:—"The Turkish army will at once cross the Danube into Bessarabia."

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.)

Cholera is now rapidly declining in London, and the deaths by it have fallen from 2,050 in the first week to 764 in the last week of September.

The present epidemic eruption began later than the eruption of 1849, and it has latterly been more fatal; but the aggregate mortality will yet probably be less than it was in 1849; for the deaths by cholera in that year down to September 29 were 13,098, while the deaths by the present epidemic down to September the 30th have been 9,707.

Yet the loss of nearly 10,000, or, including the deaths by diarrhoea, of 12,000 lives, within a few weeks, in the chief city of the empire, is an appalling fact, demanding the strict investigation into all its details which the Board of Health has directed to be instituted.

Is London to continue every five years to be attacked by pestilence, and to lose so many thousands of its inhabitants? Cannot the conditions in which disease is fatal be determined, and cannot they be removed? To assist in the solution of these questions, the area of the several sub-districts, as well as the elevation of the ground and the annual value of houses, is given in the annexed table.

The 2,216 deaths from all causes registered in the week include the deaths of many persons on whom inquests had been held in previous weeks.

The Wigan election terminated yesterday in the return of Mr. Acton, the Liberal. At the close of the poll the numbers were, Acton, 839; Powell, 334; Majority, 5.

A report is spread at Madrid that Don Carlos has just died, according to some, of cholera, and according to others, of the epileptic sickness from which he had been suffering for a long time.

The investigation into the death of Matilda Jane Lodge, was resumed yesterday before the borough magistrates at Portsmouth, and occupied the bench from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., when the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Parry, the barrister of London, attended specially for Lieutenant Knight, and Mr. Hoskins, of Gosport, for Lieutenant Seymour. Mr. Ford again appeared for the prosecution.

The collection in the several Roman Catholic churches of Dublin on Sunday, in aid of the Roman Catholic University, amounted to nearly £1,200. The *Freeman's Journal* remarks that is "a very large sum when we remember that most of the parishes in Dublin have already contributed towards the general fund."

About a dozen of the officers of the Tiger are still prisoners of war near Moscow. The Czar refuses to exchange them for Russian prisoners taken in the Baltic. They will only be exchanged for Russian prisoners taken in the Black Sea.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 29th ult., announces the dispersion of the Carlist bands which had shown themselves in Catalonia.

A despatch from Copenhagen dated Monday, says:—"The new Danish Parliament has just been opened amidst a large concourse of spectators. The speech from the throne was read by Orsted. It breathes defiance against the Danish Parliament and people. A few hurrahs, mingled with hisses, for the King and constitution, were followed by enthusiastic cheers for the constitution of the Danish kingdom."

## CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wedn.-day, Oct. 4, 1854.

Our supplies for all descriptions of grain very limited, and the trade firm without any material alteration in price. Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 1,020 qrs.; Foreign, 820 qrs.; Barley, English, 110 qrs.; Oats, English, 270 qrs.; Irish 300 qrs.; Foreign, 4,110 qrs. Flour, English, 610 shs.



## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

Covers for binding the *Nonconformist*, price 3s. each, and Portfolios for filing the current volume, price 4s. 0d. each, may be had at the Publishing-office, or through any bookseller or news-agent.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R. Seekings." We are not very anxious to raise discussion on the subject he suggests, particularly if it is to be carried forward on religious grounds.

"W. Ward." The controversy must now cease, so far as our columns are concerned.

"S. M. W." is anxious to warn the religious public against an impostor who is seeking assistance on behalf of a chapel in the county of Hampshire, which is not now in existence. It is believed also that the same person is endeavouring to obtain money for other supposed chapel cases.

"W. D. Laurie." Our columns are preoccupied this week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854.

## SUMMARY.

THE long-threatened blow at the supremacy of Russia in the European confederacy of nations, has at length fallen with overwhelming effect. Although our own Government have not yet received the official report of the fall of Sebastopol, there is now no doubt of the reality of the great achievement. The news has reached both the Turkish and Austrian governments, and the latter has hastened, with characteristic astuteness, to congratulate the Emperor Napoleon "on the glorious success which has attended the French arms in the Crimea." The latest reports state that the forts of Sebastopol fell successively before the assaults of the Allies, that at least half the Russian fleet was destroyed, and that on the 28th, at latest, Prince Menshikoff surrendered, without carrying into effect his threat of burying himself in the ruins of the fortress. Of this greatest military achievement of modern times we have only a bare outline—the details are yet to be filled up. The losses sustained both by the Allied forces and the enemy are only matter for conjecture, but they must have been unprecedently large. Whether we regard the magnitude of the series of events between the 15th and 30th of Sept. as military successes, their moral effect upon Europe (witness the congratulations of Austria), or the horrible carnage associated with them, they are well-nigh without a parallel. We can only now realize the fearful destructiveness of modern warfare. Recollecting that no more than 20,000 English were actually killed during the wars of the revolution, we read with horror the reports of from 10,000 to 18,000 Russians having fallen during the terrible three days of the assault and shrink from joining in the demand for a repetition of such wholesale slaughter in the Baltic. Truly war is becoming a game of extermination!

We are yet ignorant of the causes of this speedy and wonderful success. All probability pointed to a long siege, and at all events to the entire destruction of the Russian fleet. Whether the actual result be owing to the decimation of the Muscovite forces by cholera, to the demoralization produced by the defeat on the Alma and the subsequent reverse, to the revolt of the Polish troops, or to the resolution of the Russian soldiers not to be offered up a hecatomb at the behests of Prince Menshikoff, there is no doubt of the great fact that the flags of the three Allied Powers now float from the church of St. Vladimir. With Sebastopol, the whole Taurian peninsula falls into our possession, and probably ere long we may hear that our now disengaged fleet have battered down the defences of Anapa. According to Sir W. Molesworth, the fortifications of Sebastopol will be destroyed—an indication that the country will not be permanently occupied by the Allies.

Mortal as has been the blow inflicted on the pride of the Czar by the fall of Sebastopol, other reverses are probably in store. The campaign, though near its close, has only now begun in earnest. By this time the Ottoman army has crossed into Bessarabia, and perhaps one or other of the great Baltic fortresses felt the shock of Sir C. Napier's heavy artillery. An Austrian army in Galicia still menaces the Russian frontier, and now that the Crimea, as conquered will assume a more menacing attitude. Whatever may have been the relations of Austria with the defeated Power, this much is certain, that it is vitally important to her own interests that this war should be terminated during the present year. Austria

cannot afford the expence and suspense of prolonged hostilities, and as a matter of pure self-interest, must bring something more than moral force to bear upon the Czar.

But it is not in Europe alone that the Northern despot feels that his lawlessness is bringing down chastisement upon himself. His ships-of-war in the Pacific are pursued with relentless perseverance by a more powerful squadron, and will find but temporary safety in the seclusion of Sitka or Kamakataka.

The news of the great successes in the Crimea arrived late on Saturday, and ere many hours had elapsed, was conveyed on the wings of lightning to every part of the country. The rejoicings of the early part of the century were revived, with this difference—that now, but little personal animosity is mixed up with the resolution to avenge the public law of Europe. Proclamation of the victory on the Alma was duly made from the Mansion House; but it was not till Monday morning that the Tower and Park guns proclaimed to universal London the great event. Both in town and country there has been excitement equal to the occasion; and amongst the first thoughts in every breast has been sympathy for the suffering and bereaved, and a desire to help in alleviating, as far as possible, the woes of the fatherless and widow.

The Thanksgiving read on Sunday in the churches—not, it would seem, unusually crowded by the occasion,—contained an allusion to the war little in keeping with the feeling inspired by the intelligence that was rapidly circulating. Men are in no disposition to deprecate "the dangers of warfare abroad," or to couple with "the pestilence which walketh in darkness, the sword which destroyeth by noon-day," when the tidings of unexpected victory are heating the mind to exultation. But in the clause of the prayer which made solemn and appropriate allusion to the recent "frequent instances of mortality," as many as heard it must have joined. For though the deaths in the metropolis, by epidemic disease, have been this year more than three thousand less than up to the same period in 1849,—and have rapidly declined in number,—its ravages have been so wide-spread and conspicuous that few households can have escaped the sense of peril or of actual loss. From side to side and from end to end of the great metropolis, cholera has glanced its terrors; brooding, as it were, with cruel pertinacity, over certain fated districts, but shooting its arrows of tainted air to the high places, literally or figuratively so called, where exemption might have been expected—striking now the noble at his soldier's duties, and now the author writing at his desk.

The indefatigable Registrar-General adds, this week, to his returns a column describing the areas as well as the elevation of the districts and sub-districts into which London is divided for statistical purposes. There are many uses to which such a specification may be put. We would suggest another addition to his already invaluable record, and one that might be made without further crowding the page—namely, the indication of model dwellings and baths and wash-houses, as well as of hospitals, work-houses, and prisons. It appears from a statement just put forth, that the baths and wash-houses perform a double service to the health of their localities—cleansing drains and sewers with the refuse water of tubs and baths; and with marked advantage to the general health. But it further appears that although efforts have been made to induce a personal use of these institutions during the prevalence of cholera, by the habitually unwashed, the attendance was not at all increased. We surmise that every such institution raises a corps of habitual bathers and washers—in Endell-street, St. Giles', not less than 847 daily; in all the eleven establishments, 77,174 in the last week of July. The best thing, then, that can be done is so to multiply these means of cleanliness that every sub-district shall have its hopeful host of health-seekers.—Another good work of a similar kind, is the construction of parks or public gardens, one of which was opened at Macclesfield the other day; sixteen acres—purchased, in large part, by shillings and pence subscribed to a Peel testimonial; in part, the gift of the corporation—so laid out that its narrow surface is made quite a vast expanse of pleasure ground.

We have another testimony, in the Board of Trade returns up to September 5, that "notwithstanding the war, we continue to work as hard, and to live as well, if not better than ever." The month's exports amounted to £8,783,714 value; very near half a million in excess of the corresponding month of last year, and very nearly two millions over that of 1852. For the first eight months of the present year the value of our exports was £67,396,359. Last year it was £58,158,729; in the previous one, £47,009,146. The number of vessels, both in the foreign and coasting trade, that have visited and left our shores, has also increased this year. There is no diminution in our imports of the principal articles of domestic comfort, but even an increase in the "quantities entered for home consumption" of cocoa, rice, spirits, sugar, tea, and only a very slight decrease in coffee.

In domestic politics, there is nothing to record but the election for Wigan of Mr. Acton, Liberal, in the place of the late Mr. Thicknesse, Liberal-Conservative; a speech by Sir W. Molesworth at Edinburgh, and a speech by Mr. Hume at Aberdeen,—in which the Minister revealed nothing of Ministerial resolutions, and the veteran Reformer divulged no further intentions of reform. Perhaps, more important than any of these, is the fact that Mr. Disraeli has omitted his annual opportunity of an out-of-door speech.

The Portsmouth affair has been taken in hand by the local magistrates. Lieut. Knight is permitted to attend by the naval authorities, though under arrest, and every facility is afforded for investigation. The defendants are now provided with legal aid that is sufficient assurance against their suffering from public prejudice.—Col. Garrett, of the unhappy 46th, has had the unwisdom to revive the Perry persecution and antecedent scandals, by a correspondence with the Duke of Cleveland; in which neither letter-writer shines as such, but the Duke has the better cause.

The cause of science and humanity has had great gains this week. The Rev. D. Livingston, of the London Missionary Society, in the double character of evangelist and explorer, has penetrated from the Cape of Good Hope up to the 9th degree of south latitude—through a country that is commonly marked in our maps by a blank,—along the course of a river in the centre of the continent—and so to the Portuguese possessions in the west. He was two years on the journey, and is reported to have made some important astronomical observations, besides establishing friendly relations with the inhabitants.—We have also recovered from the Arctic seas the greater number of the officers and men of the missing expedition, sent in search of Sir John Franklin and in prosecution of ascertained successes. Among the returned is Captain McClure, of the Investigator, to whom, it will be remembered, belongs the renown of having discovered the north-west passage. His companion ship, the Enterprise, is still missing; but there is little doubt of her safety. It was found necessary to abandon five ships to the relentless grasp of the ice, and to transfer their crews to the Phoenix and store-ships. How much costlier a sacrifice would not willingly be made to redeem from their awful concealment the brave adventurers of the last decade!

## THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

"The Fall of Sebastopol"—such is the decisive phrase with which our daily journals head the collection of telegraphic messages which have reached them from Vienna during the last three days. Is the phrase really representative of a fact? Has Sebastopol, the renowned, the reputed impregnable fortress of Russia in the Crimea, fallen so soon into the hands of the Western Allies? It seems probable—all but certain—but, up to the moment of our writing, the news has not been officially confirmed. And yet the authority upon which the intelligence rests is so various, and so apparently trustworthy, as to be implicitly relied upon even in the highest quarters. A steamer despatched from Sebastopol crosses the path of another and announces to her the surrender of Sebastopol, which announcement the latter instantly carries to Varna, and sends forward to Bucharest. This is the vaguest statement which has yet reached us—and it was the first. Then comes another message from Vienna, forwarded by the French Consul, to the effect that a Tatar courier had arrived at Bucharest from Constantinople with despatches for Omar Pasha, who chanced to be then in Silistria, and that the courier was the bearer of tidings confirmatory of the previous rumour, and comprising some additional particulars. Lastly, the Turkish Ambassador in London writes a note to the *Times*, and sends a copy of a despatch received by him, which although differing in some details from the telegraphic messages which had already been made public, fully corroborates the main features of them. We may add, that the Emperor of the French, not given to credulity nor haste, announced the fact to the army at Boulogne—that, marvelous as it is, it is generally believed to be the natural result of the operations of the Allied armies when last authentically heard of—and that official intelligence of the landing of the troops in the Crimea was preceded by private despatches, and was the last to come to hand.

It is known that the Allied armies came into collision with the bulk of the Russian forces in the Crimea, at the river Alma, about twelve miles from Sebastopol, and routed them. This was on the 20th. One of the telegraphic despatches reports a second sanguinary engagement as having taken place on the 22nd on the banks of the Katscha, with a similar disastrous result for the Russians. It is to be inferred that Prince Menshikoff, when he determined upon making a stand at the Alma, selected that spot as the strongest ground for him between the Allied forces and Sebastopol, and that he took with him for that purpose his whole avail-



able force. Lord Raglan estimated it at about 45,000 men. From this position he was driven by the irresistible onset of the Allies, who, after three or four hours' hard fighting, and the loss of some three thousand men, carried the forts and the wooded ravine, and compelled the Russians to fall back in haste and disorder. Want of cavalry, attention to the wounded, and the burial of the dead, may well account for a temporary pause in the career of the Allies, and the pause may have been sufficient to admit of the Russian army being rallied on the 21st at Katscha. Report says that on the following day they were a second time defeated by their pursuers. If so, and it seems quite likely, the heights which commanded Sebastopol would be open to the victorious troops. It would seem that they did not neglect their opportunity. The rest must have been comparatively easy. From their position it would be but short work to silence the guns of the two forts below them, to capture them, to let in a portion of the fleet to the outer harbour, to bombard the town and the inner harbour, and to compel Menschikoff to unconditional surrender. Something like this is the story we weave out of the several disjointed telegraphic despatches—and, comparing what we know to have been already achieved by the Allies, and to have been attempted and lost by the Russian general, with the scraps of momentous intelligence which have lately reached us, we conclude that there is nothing incredible in the story, and anticipate that the event will be found not to differ from it in the main. On the whole, we think it may be pretty confidently assumed that Sebastopol has fallen.

Assuming this, our thoughts turn, in the first place, to the awful loss of human life which has occurred. The reports, perhaps, are exaggerated—but at the lowest rate of computation, the slaughter must have been fearful. At the battle of the Alma the Allies appear to have left at least 2,800 or 3,000 dead upon the field—the Russians, it is said, upwards of twice that number. If there was another pitched battle before the heights of Sebastopol were gained, and if, as reported, it was equally sanguinary with the first, the killed would approach to 20,000. The telegraphic messages state that the losses of the Russians at Sebastopol at 18,000, which awful number, we should conjecture, must be meant to include their total loss from every engagement. We can scarcely, therefore, estimate the deaths on both sides on these five days of mortal encounter, at less than 25,000, or about 5,000 a-day. What a sacrifice! How dreadful a calamity! Who can receive tidings of such a victory without feeling a sharp pang for the dead? Who can fail to bear in mind that the same despatch which shall bring confirmation of the fall of Sebastopol to us, will also bring tidings of woe to thousands of families in the land—and that with the shout of triumph will go up to Heaven the loud wail of sorrow? Cholera itself, which has been dealing out sudden death in all directions for some weeks past, will hardly have made so many widows and orphans amongst us, will hardly have left a breach in more family circles, than war has done in a few days. It ought to have splendid moral results, for it has been frightfully costly. Certainly, the Duke of Wellington was right when he said that a great victory was a calamity second only to a great defeat.

Supposing, for a moment, the war to have been necessary and just,—a point which having so frequently disputed before, we shall not stay to contest now—we must candidly avow our conviction, that it has been carried on by the allied Governments with great prudence, ability and courage. Events have justified all their most important movements. Their caution has been most praiseworthy—their daring has been crowned with success. They are blamed for not having done three months back, what they have done at last. Could they have done so? Does not the success which in its rapidity and completeness has taken the country by surprise, arise out of the mature preparations they have been able to make for it. The allied armies, it is true, never encountered the foe on the banks of the Danube, but would Omar Pasha have been equally successful, if deprived of the moral support of their presence? The first intention seems to have been to cover Constantinople—and hence the landing at Gallipoli and Scutari. Well, if the Turkish army had been less brave, or less ably led, than was found to be the case, that is just where our armies would have been most wanted. They moved on to Varna—but remained inactive. They did not join in the pursuit of the retreating Russians. The Principalities were cleared of the foe without them. But the consequence was that they were disengaged for a much more decisive enterprise, which neither Turk nor Austrian could have undertaken. The capture and destruction of Bomarsund in the Baltic, and the comparative inaction of the fleets there since that event, evince the same forethought, the same caution,—and, possibly, the destruction of one or other of the marine fortresses in that sea, may even yet justify both the delay and the daring. At any rate, by those who approve of the war,

itself, we cannot see how the conduct of it can be reasonably condemned. The first campaign will not have proved a barren one.

Will the first campaign be also the last? Will the fall of Sebastopol marshal in a peace? We hope so. The Emperor Nicholas, after that event, can scarcely hope to retrieve himself by any prolongation of the contest—and the allied governments, we hope, will not deem it necessary to enlarge their demands on him. The Principalities are wrested from his gripe. The fleet in the Black Sea, together with the harbour which sheltered it, is lost to him for ever. The mouths of the Danube are slipping from his tenacious hold. Constantinople is safe from his future attempts. As soon as Anapa is destroyed, Circassia will be free. His army south of the Caucasus is already in peril, as are all his possessions there. Bessarabia is threatened. Sweden may presently take heart. Danger besets him on every hand. If, then, his humiliation is sufficient for himself, what need is there for us to make it more so, and, perhaps, by our exacting conditions, provoke Prussia and even Austria to take part with him? His European prestige is gone. His power in the East is broken. If he will now listen to terms, let us close with him.—If not, let him expect to disgorge Finland and Poland.

#### THE TURKS AGAIN IN BESSARABIA.

It is not alone in the Crimea that Muscovite territory is threatened by the Allies. The continued concentration of Turkish troops along the frontier of Bessarabia—the presence of a numerous Russian army under Prince Gortschakoff on the banks of the Pruth—the active efforts made to strengthen Ismail and other border fortresses, and even to fortify Kiew in the rear of the forces commanded by General Liders, indicate that the movements of Omar Pasha are something more than a demonstration. Confirmatory evidence of this movement is found in the recent arrangement with Austria for leaving the Turks to pursue their own course at Galatz and Ibraila, and in the pains taken by Lord Raglan to furnish the Turkish commander with the earliest information of the successes of the Allies in the Crimea. It may, hence, be concluded, that a combined plan of operation has been concerted for the advance of the Turks into Bessarabia, and of the Allies upon the southern provinces of Russia by way of Odessa and Nicolaiev, as soon as the Crimea is fairly occupied.

Bessarabia formerly belonged to Turkey; was wrested from the Porte after sanguinary conflicts some eighty-five years ago; and, after a delusive "protectorate," was finally annexed to Russia in 1812. All trustworthy accounts concur in describing the decay of the province since that time. Power commenced its course of interference. "Before the Empress Catherine cursed it with her protection, this province supplied provisions to the market of Constantinople, and horses to the armies of the Porte, and large products of the field, the orchard, the vineyard, the woods and the mines, for exportation. There was an abundant population, brave and patriotic. That small province had been known to yield an army of 70,000 men. Russia protected them first, and they began to dwindle; she annexed them afterwards, and they went on to disappear. The inhabitants, divided between abhorrence of the Russians and dread of the Turks and Austrians, slunk down into underground habitations—pits, roofed over with reeds and long grass, where they should be most nearly hidden. Some retired into the forests, among the game; and some nestled down into the reeds among the water fowl." Since the annexation of the Province to Russia it has still further declined. The native population, and especially the proprietors of the soil, have for the most part disappeared, industry is paralysed, commerce languishes, and the country wears an aspect of wretchedness, compared with which the Principalities are flourishing.

Such is the general aspect of the provinces,—with a fertile soil, and containing many elements of prosperity,—which Omar Pasha is preparing to wrest from Russian domination and restore to the Ottoman rule. The season is far advanced for undertaking such a campaign, but it is to be recollected that Bessarabia was conquered by the Russians amid the severities of winter, and that during the severe season of last year the Turks did not suspend active operations. Perhaps the news of the fall of Sebastopol will be the signal for the advance of Omar Pasha against the defeated and disorganized Russians. Should he succeed in taking Ismail—for ever memorable as the scene of the scene of the atrocities of Suwarow—and, driving the legions of the Czar across the Dneister, he will deliver a province which has for more than half a century groaned under the iron yoke of the Northern Despot, completely fulfil one of the conditions insisted upon by the Allies—the entire freedom of the mouths of the Danube from Russian control, and furnish another tangible reason why the Emperor Nicholas should yield before the opening of another campaign.

#### PARIS UNDER THE POLICE ACT.

AN unexpected fruit of the Anglo-French alliance—or, more probably, a reminiscence of exile in King-street, St. James, and service as special constable—is seen in the decree substituting a police like that of London for the gendarme so closely associated with all our ideas of Paris. The French Minister of the Interior was ordered to examine and report upon that peripatetic institution which is one of our insular peculiarities—a man in blue, leisurely promenading a given street-surface day and night. The report was highly favourable to the efficiency, as a protective and detective force, of our metropolitan constabulary—recommended its imitation in the capital of France—and was returned to the writer with the Imperial endorsement. So be it: the governmental good sense of Louis Napoleon not having to struggle with those constitutional impediments of which, in England, even an anti-police class might avail itself. As soon as may be, the venerable *sergent de ville* gives way before the autocratic will, before which has already given way a quarter of the city still more venerable; and in place of the terrible apparition, cock-hatted, jack-booted, and sabred, will be seen on the quays and trottoirs of Paris, a mild, unarmed man, equally ready to carry a strayed child to the station-house, and to put his foot upon the first paving-stone loosened for a barricade.

To this latter function, the new Paris policeman is represented by the *Times* to be as adequate as to the former. Our powerful contemporary, not a little of whose power lies in his humour, writes the natural history of French revolutions with a graphic wit, helped by an exact knowledge of circumstances, and a reckless disregard of great truths. The process, according to the *Times*, is as follows:—

Two or three fellows from a cellar in the obscurest corner of the obscurest faubourg, with a pack of screaming *gamins* who are always forthcoming when a riot is impending, pick up a few paving stones and range them across the street. A few wheelbarrows, a few carriages—finally, an omnibus or two, are overturned. There is a barricade—*la Révolution vient d'éclater!* The boys shriek, and the elder gentlemen give themselves up to impressive blasphemy till the time for action has commenced. Very soon a sharp rub-a-dub-dub is heard in the distance, gradually growing nearer and nearer. The inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood take to their apartments like rabbits to their holes, and shut their doors. The boldest of them occasionally apply the tips of their noses to their blinds, and get picked off by the advancing soldiers for their pains. Meanwhile, the detachment has arrived at the end of the street occupied by the aggravated patriots above-mentioned, who by this time have partaken freely of brandy flavoured with gunpowder, which seems to be the usual refreshment on such occasions. One clear sharp discharge from the soldiers is heard, followed by a dropping fire from the barricade. A few corpses are strewn about; those on the side of the insurgents are ostentatiously paraded with every circumstance of theatrical display that the practised ingenuity of the most theatrical people in the world can suggest. The madness spreads like wildfire. Peaceful citizens, who had fully intended to spend the day among their goods and their books, cannot restrain their impatience to engage in the all-absorbing, all-attractive occupation of slaughtering their fellow-creatures. They rush down to the streets, each man with his gun. More barricades arise, and more soldiers attack them, until the gutters of the capital city of continental Europe run red with blood. A little later a report gets about that Monsieur Chose is closeted with the Duc de Nemours, and that the financial gentry have met at the hotel of Monsieur L'Ecu in the Rue Stiver—that the Chambers are in consultation—that there is a furious leader in the *Démocratie Pacifique*, recommending war to the knife—that there is an abdication—a substitution—that the Royal Family have run away. Night closes in upon the fearful scene—hundreds and thousands of human beings lie about the streets or in the hospitals, dead or dying—there is everywhere bankruptcy, ruin, insanity. The daily existence of some 37,000,000 of people is called in question; and the man who was yesterday their ruler is dodging about the country somewhere, with his heart in his boots. But not only Paris and France feel the consequences of the terrible tragedy just enacted—the intelligence flies through Europe; Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Rome, Naples, Madrid—all get up little imitations of the original Parisian melodrama. There is for a time a period of anarchy, succeeded by a stern, pitiless, iron despotism. Now, all this might have been prevented had there been present at the critical moment a stupid fellow in an oilskin cape, with a staff in his hand, at that spot near the Barrière d'Enfer where the Rue de Vésuve makes corner with the Rue de Satan-Polichinelle, just when the two original patriots from the cellar were engaged in rousing the civic feelings of the dozen of *gamins* who were there playing with their large double sous. "Move on! can't you?" would have saved Europe, had the words been spoken in time.

"Move on!" might, it is true, have scattered the forces of revolution ere they could assemble—but not from the lips of a policeman. The words must have been spoken by the right man as well as at the right time. Addressed to bigots and knaves, blocking up the path of a nation's progress, or even intercepting the supply of its commonest necessities—these two syllables, from the lips of a king, are able to avert the storm that swells up from brains hot with the brand of oppression, and stomachs pinched with hunger. But if there be wanting the king who can utter the talismanic command, it is in vain that it is spoken at street corners, by functionaries suavely stern. The baton will prove as ineffectual to suppress the *émeute* as was the gendarme to discover the con-



spiry, from which jointly revolutions spring. It is neither in sport nor from contagion that peaceful citizens descend to the streets and make them red as shambles; but from an instinct of justice and a sense of necessity, that might be mistaken, yet are real and strong. The fewer in number the original insurgents, the more genuine and fervid must have been the motive power.

We do not attribute to Louis Napoleon the design of securing his throne by a *cardon bleu*. His observation of English society was not so superficial that he could mistake a symptom for the substance of English tranquillity. It is in keeping with that wonderful series of governmental acts by which he has indicated his sagacity, and may perhaps be hoping to expiate his crimes, that he should design rather to increase by this new institution that sense of safety for life and property, that habitual abnegation of self-will, that public reliance on and obedience to invisible law, which are the best defence of governments, even against their own errors. To this end, the new institution is certainly well adapted. The gendarme is the irritating symbol of an obnoxious dominion—the policeman, the convenient agent and friendly representative of an awful reserve of power. That, at least, is our English idea of the two types—and we should have no fear that it would soon become the French idea, but for the circumstance that in Paris there are no kitchen areas, down which the new force might find its way to the domestic affections of the people.

#### TO "HEALTH-SEEKER," AND OTHERS.

It is our good fortune to have readers not only courteous, but attentive—readers whose thoughtful deference to what we write sometimes runs almost to a flattering excess of virtue. Thus, having enumerated, the other day, among matters of health which the workman should not deem "below his notice or out of his province," the apparently indifferent circumstance "whether his bed stand with its head to the north or the east,"—we were presently called upon, with equal courtesy and earnestness, to say distinctly the degree of importance attaching to this matter, the way in which it should be regulated, and the reason why.

We should be too happy to tell, if we knew,—but we really don't! Confidence ought to be reciprocated by candour,—and, therefore, we do not blush as we write the confession. The position of the bedstead was introduced in the aforesaid enumeration, mainly as a figure of speech—as a thing least important of several, and therefore to be put first; as a thing least likely to be regarded, and therefore as the best representative of neglected interests: just as we say, "There is reason in the boiling of eggs,"—whereas, in nothing is there so little reason, i.e., required exercise of reason. Yet not altogether so. We remembered to have read in some one of the scores of sanitary books, big and little, it has been our business or our pleasure to read, that even the bedstead had a wrong and a right position; that it should stand north and south, to be parallel with the earth's axis, the magnetic currents, or for some such sublime fitness—or east and west, that the sleeper might catch the sunbeams without learning to squint. The impression of having thus read was strong upon us, and has not been effaced by an unsuccessful attempt to trace it through some half dozen of the aforesaid books. We may yet light upon its origin,—in which case, "Health-seeker" and his unconscious fellow-inquirers shall certainly be put in possession of the now fugitive fact. For the present, let them be content with this rare insight of the journalistic mind and method.

And yet, while we have their ear, we would fain recommend to their appreciating attention an elaborate and earnest effort that is making further to inculcate the principles of physical education. Mr. Thomas Hopley, of Eastbourne, has sent us—and we regret to have found no earlier opportunity of acknowledgment—one of a course of "plain and simple lectures" on the various divisions of this great subject, which he is preparing to deliver in and about London, for the benefit of any but himself. Both his design and his qualifications for its fulfilment have already elicited the approbation of influential contemporaries. We add the hearty expression of our own good wishes, and general agreement. Much as has been said and written on sanitary improvement—gratifying as is the degree of concern and effort that has resulted—there is yet ample room for persuasives such as the author of the lecture before us can deliver.\* In commending his specimen production to persons who, like our correspondents, desire information,—we also commend it to the attention of such as, in his own words, "will work, not for the sake of pay or human applause, but through the love of God and their neighbour."

\* A Lecture on Respiration. Published by Churchill.

## THE WAR.

### GREAT VICTORY ON THE ALMA. REPORTED FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The reports which prevailed on Thursday and Friday, of successes of the allied armies in the Crimea, were officially confirmed by the publication of an extraordinary *Gazette* on Saturday, containing the following telegraphic despatch from Lord Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, Sept. 23, and forwarded by her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date Sept. 30th, 7 a.m. :—

The intrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst. at 1 p.m. by the Allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past 3 with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat.

To this despatch is appended the following memorandum :—"The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October. Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.—War Department, Sept. 30."

On Saturday evening a Supplement to the *Gazette* appeared, containing the following telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade (not dated, but evidently written from the Crimea on the 21st of September) :—

The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers and two guns, have been taken by the English army.

The *Moniteur* of Monday also contained the following despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to the Minister of War :—

#### BIVOUAC ON THE ALMA, SEPT. 20.

We met the enemy to-day on the Alma.

The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with horses, passable only at three points, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force.

These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery.

The Allied armies attacked these difficult positions with unparalleled vigour.

Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and carried all that was before them.

The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1,400 killed and wounded.

I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English troops who fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

So much for the official news. Unofficial despatches report a still more brilliant event—the surrender of Sebastopol itself. According to a telegraphic message received from Vienna on Saturday evening, this battle on the 20th was followed by another on the 22nd, on which day Prince Menschikoff was attacked by the allies in the Plain of Kalantia, on the Katcha. After a sanguinary battle which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their intrenchments before Sebastopol. In this despatch it is added, that on the 25th Sebastopol fell into the hands of the allies. The probability of this intelligence is much strengthened by the following despatch, which was forwarded from Paris on Saturday to the Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne :—

THE CONSUL OF FRANCE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 28.

A French steamer coming out of the Bosphorus met another coming from the Crimea, which announced that she was carrying to Constantinople the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol.

The steamer from the Bosphorus touched at Varna to announce this event, of which we expect hourly an official confirmation.

The *Times* of yesterday publishes the following despatch received on Monday by the Turkish Minister in London from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, and pronounced to be "an unquestionable confirmation of the fall of Sebastopol."

Vienna, October 2.

The French Embassy and the Austrian Government have received from Bucharest, under date 6 p.m., September 30, the following telegraphic despatch :—

To-day at noon, a Tartar arrived from Constantinople with despatches for Omar Pasha; his Highness being at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him at that place.

The Tartar announces the capture of Sebastopol. 18,000 Russians were killed and wounded, 22,000 made prisoners; Fort Constantine was destroyed, and other forts, mounting 200 guns, taken.

Of the Russian fleet six sail of the line were sunk, and Prince Menschikoff had retired to the bottom of the bay with the remaining vessels, declaring he would burn them if the attack continued.

The allied commanders had given him six hours to consider, inviting him at the same time to surrender, for the sake of humanity.

A French General and three Russian Generals, all wounded, have arrived at Constantinople, which city was to be illuminated for 10 days.

We expect to-morrow the official report of the above intelligence from Omar Pasha.

The *Vienna Correspondent* of Monday confirms the news already received, with the sole difference that instead of 23,000 Russians being killed and wounded and 25,000 made prisoners, it says 18,000 Russians were killed and 22,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine blew up, and other forts, with 200 guns were taken.

From the various telegraphic messages respecting the Crimea expedition, we select the following details. In one report of the taking of Sebastopol, it is said that the garrison were offered leave to retreat without molestation, but preferred to remain prisoners of war. By the Russian party at Vienna the announcement of the capture of Sebastopol was considered premature, though it is not doubted that the Russian arms in the Crimea had met with a signal reverse. Thus, a despatch dated Odessa of the 22th ult. states that "several battles had taken place in the Crimea, in some of which the artillery of the fleets shared;" that "Prince Menschikoff had left the Alma and fallen back towards the heights of the Katcha;" that "he had been joined by General Chomatoff coming from Kertch, with 6,000 foot and a regiment of Cossacks;" and that "on the 22d there had been a battle, the decision of which was expected on the 23d, and in which the Russian loss had been considerable, one general and two colonels having been killed and General Chomatoff wounded."

The Russian loss at the battle of Alma, on the 20th September, is estimated at 6,000 killed and wounded. Anglo-French ships, with troops from Malta, have left for Eupatoria. Despatches received at Lloyd's announce that the Turks are hastening through Bulgaria, by forced marches to the sea coast.

According to information from St. Petersburg, the intelligence that the Allies had landed without the slightest loss, or even opposition, upon the Crimean coast, first reached that place *via* Vienna, but was corroborated immediately after by direct telegraphic intelligence from Odessa. It is said to have created a profound sensation, and to have most painfully affected the Emperor, who was led to believe that ample means were provided along the whole coast to resist, or at all events to cause heavy losses to, the invading forces. Orders have been issued, it is said, at St. Petersburg and throughout Russia to keep the disheartening news as secret as circumstances will admit, and when it must be acknowledged, to declare that it only occurred in consequence of pre-arrangements destined to convert this first apparent success into final and total discomfiture and disgrace.

#### PROCLAMATION OF THE VICTORY IN LONDON.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night the Lord Mayor and several of the city authorities proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory. His Lordship ascended the steps of the building, and the trumpeter having sounded his bugle, a considerable concourse of persons assembled in a few seconds. His Lordship then addressed the crowd and said :—

Gentlemen and Citizens—I have the honour and proud gratification to announce to you that a splendid victory has been obtained by the allied forces. Before I go further I think I ought to call upon you to give three cheers for the Queen. [This appeal was at once responded to, and cheers were also given for the Emperor Napoleon.] Gentlemen, I have received a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, in which he informs me that an important victory has been obtained by the allied armies in the Crimea. (Cheers.) I feel that in making this announcement I am discharging a most gratifying duty. A few months since I was called upon to proclaim a declaration of war against Russia, and I have now the high satisfaction of proclaiming that the allied forces have obtained a signal victory over the barbaric forces of the enemy with whom we are at war. I cannot help adding that I feel the interests of humanity and the happiness of the whole human race are deeply concerned in this victory. (Renewed cheers.)

The proceedings terminated by the Lord Mayor's proposing "Nine times nine hearty cheers for the brave, the bold, and the patriotic men who have left our shores to fight the battles and maintain the honour of their country," which was responded to with deafening applause. The substance of the telegraphic despatch was posted on the walls of the Mansion-house.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning the inhabitants of London were aroused from their slumbers to find that the happy news of victory was not all a dream. From the Tower at the east end, and from St. James's Park at the west, the cannons' roar announced the joyful



fact that success attended our arms. By direction of Lord Hardinge, 25 guns were fired in St. James's Park, and as the Horse Guards clock commenced striking the hour of 6, the first report was heard over the metropolis. Dark, foggy, and cold as London was at that hour, hundreds of people left their comfortable homes and made their way to the park. The crowd increased during the whole of the morning. At 12 o'clock the guns were again fired. The Haymarket Theatre was the scene of extraordinary excitement on Saturday evening, on the receipt of the *London Gazette Extraordinary* announcing the victory gained by the allied army over the Russians at Alma. The despatch was read to the public from the stage by Mr. Chippendale. The audience immediately rose *en masse*, and cheered for a full quarter of an hour. The ladies and gentlemen in the boxes and all parts of the house waved their handkerchiefs and hats. The band played "God save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie" until the stage manager was summoned to read the despatch a second time, when the cheering was renewed with great enthusiasm.

#### THE LANDING—OFFICIAL AND NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Almost simultaneously with the exciting intelligence given above, have been received less exciting but still interesting accounts of the disembarkation of the expedition on the shores of the Crimea. In a supplement to the *Gazette* of Friday last, appeared the following despatch:—

Camp above Old Fort Bay, Sept. 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I do myself the honour to acquaint your grace, that the combined fleets and their convoys appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th instant, and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the allied armies commenced disembarking early in the morning of the 14th,—the French in the Bay below Old Fort, the English in the next bay nearer Eupatoria—and before dark the whole of the British infantry, and some artillery, and most of the French troops were on shore.

Shortly before dark, the weather unfortunately changed, and it became hazardous to attempt to continue landing either troops or guns.

The surf on the beach impeded the operation the following morning; and since, on more than one occasion; but thanks to the great exertions of the navy, under the able and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who was charged with the whole arrangement, every obstacle has been overcome, and I am now enabled to report to your grace that the disembarkations have been completed.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have had the honour to command, if I did not prominently bring to the knowledge of your grace, the deep sense entertained by all of the invaluable services rendered by her Majesty's navy.

The spirit by which both officers and men were animated, made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and indeed of every consideration but that of performing an arduous and important duty; and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages, with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

In the *Moniteur* of Saturday appeared a communication from the French Admiral, the most interesting portion of which informs us of the formation of the plans so successfully carried out:—

On the 8th, after all the forces had joined, a conference of the Admirals and the Generals of the land forces was held on board the *Caradoc*. The result of this conference was that before definitely fixing the point of debarkation, a committee, composed of general officers, naval and military, should repair to the coast of the Crimea, between Cape Chersonesus and Eupatoria, to ascertain what preparations for defence had been made by the enemy. In consequence the steam corvette *La Primauguet*, having on board the General of division, Canrobert; the General on the staff, Martinprey; the General of Artillery, Thierry; the General of Engineers, Bisot; the Rear-Admiral Bouet-Willamez, and Colonels Trochu and Leboeuf, sailed for the Crimea in company with the *Caradoc*, on board of which were the English Generals Lord Raglan, Burgoyne, and Browne, and the *Agamemnon*, on board of which was Rear-Admiral Lyons. The *Sampson* was added to this small squadron, lest the Russians should take it into their heads to impede these officers in their exploring operations.

On the morning of the 10th, the four ships approached the land off Cape Chersonesus, where they found a numerous camp of Russians. At a short distance from land they ran along the shore from Cape Chersonesus to Cape Loukoul. The aspect of the harbour of Sebastopol and the position of the Russian ships remained unchanged; but since the previous reconnaissance new camps, with artillery, had been established on the principal portions of the Chersonesian peninsula, and the rivers Alma and Katcha. The staff officers estimated the troops encamped along this part of the coast at not less than 30,000 men: the coast was minutely examined at a very short distance.

The four vessels continued to run along the coast from the Alma to Eupatoria, and saw, half way between those points, about 45 deg. of latitude, a beach very favourable to the landing of troops.

Moreover, after having examined the bay of Eupatoria, the officers of the exploring expedition came to the conclusion that it would be advantageous to occupy the town as a point d'appui to the armies and fleet, and that a lazaretto of considerable size, close to the beach, might serve for shelter to the troops landed. Lord Raglan, therefore, having called the naval and military officers

together, it was resolved (with the reserve), if it met the approbation of the Marshal and the two Admirals in command, who had remained on board the *Ville de Paris*.

1. That the disembarkment, instead of being made under the enemy's fire in the bays of the Katcha and Alma, should be made on the beach midway between those rivers and Eupatoria, at a place called Old Fort on the map, in latitude 45 degrees.

2. That the same day Eupatoria should be occupied by 2,000 Turks, a French battalion, and an English battalion, supported by two Turkish and one English vessels; doubts were entertained whether the place was garrisoned.

3. That three or four days after the landing the army should march southward, its right keeping close to the sea, while a squadron of fifteen vessels or steam frigates should follow along the coast, to cover it with their guns, and secure its supplies of provisions.

These proposals have been approved by the marshal and admirals-in-chief, and at this moment we are under sail towards the point selected for landing, from which we are only a few miles distant.

There is a considerable village near this point, with numerous flocks and good pastures round it; and this had considerable weight in determining the selection of the landing-place.

Admiral De Hamelin incloses the journal of the *Ville de Paris*, kept by his first aide-de-camp; the following paragraphs of which describe the approach of the fleet to the place of embarkation. The 13th was employed in assembling the fleet in the roadstead of Eupatoria. At night a final reconnaissance was made. At half-past two, the concerted signal was given by rockets, and the whole squadron, united by hawsers, set in motion for the beach:—

The *Ville-de-Paris*, towed by the *Napoleon*, took the lead, followed by the other line-of-battle ships, and attended by the *Ajaccio*, the *Berthollet*, and the *Dauphin* ready to carry to every part of the line the orders of the Admiral. The *Primauguet*, the *Caton*, and the *Mouette* were ordered to go forward for the purpose of laying down at a short distance from the beach, buoys of different colours destined to point out the position to be taken up by each of the three columns as fixed by the *Primauguet* the day before. The English squadron proceeded by sail to the bay of Katcha, where Admiral Dundas was to make a false attack, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy. By the side of our squadron the English convoy was spread out preceded by the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil*, steam line-of-battle ships.

When daylight broke these long files of vessels of all sizes plunging their way in silence, offered a most imposing spectacle; officers, soldiers, and sailors had their eyes turned towards the shore.

At seven in the morning Admiral Hamelin gave the signal that the squadron would anchor according to the plan agreed on, and at ten minutes past seven the *Ville-de-Paris* dropped her anchor. The boats of all sizes of the various vessels were at once lowered, and at 40 minutes past seven the 1st division began to enter them from all the vessels on which the troops belonging to that division were on board.

Although no movement was made on the land, and although no forces of the enemy appeared on the beach, the long-boats of the four three deckers, fully armed and provided with congrue rockets, were now sent forward to the shore the moment the anchor touched the bottom. Two of them took up a position at the northern angle of the beach, and two others at the southern angle, so that their fire should cross with that of the *Descartes*, of the *Primauguet*, and of the *Caton*, to whom orders were given to go in as close to land as they could, so as to sweep with their shells the beach to the south, where the enemy, it was thought, might appear. The position of the vessels thus permitted them to command any artillery of the enemy which might attempt to oppose our operation. Our landing was then assured, particularly as the men on the look-out from the top of the masts gave no signal of an enemy making his appearance.

At ten minutes after eight the order to commence the landing was given, and the rafts led by the boats proceeded towards the beach, each striving which should be the first to reach it.

At this point, Marshal de St. Arnaud may take up the tale. He writes to the French Minister of War:—

At the Bivouac, Old Fort, Sept. 18, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal,—I have the honour to confirm to you my telegraphic despatch, dated this day. Our landing was effected on the 14th, in the most fortunate state, and without a sign of the enemy's presence. The moral impression produced on the troops has been excellent, and it was to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur," that they stepped on land and took possession of their bivouacs. We are encamped on the steppes, where water and wood are scarce. The necessity of effecting a landing, difficult and complicated beyond all that can be said respecting it, opposed by a sea-breeze that often rendered the beach inaccessible, has detained us until this day in these bad bivouacs. I at first wished to occupy Eupatoria, the roadstead of which, only wide enough for two ships to anchor abreast, is the sole refuge open to us along this difficult coast. But I found the feeling of the inhabitants so accommodating, that I felt satisfied with establishing there a naval station and some agents, who are charged with collecting the resources that may be found there.

The Tartars begin to come to the camp; they are very gentle, very inoffensive, and appear to sympathise much with our enterprise. I hope we shall obtain from them cattle and vehicles. I carefully cause them to be paid for whatever resources they offer us, and I neglect nothing to render them favourable. This is a very important point.

On the whole, our situation is good, and the future presents itself with guarantees of success that in the outset appear very solid. The troops are full of confidence. The passage, the disembarkation, were assuredly two of the most formidable eventualities presented by an enterprise without precedent, taking into consideration the distances, the season, the innumerable uncertainties surrounding it. I consider that the enemy who allows such a storm to gather only a few leagues from him without doing anything to dissipate it at its origin is getting into an awkward situation, the least inconvenience of which is to seem to be struck powerless in the eyes of the population.

I have the honour to enclose to you the order of the day I caused to be read to the troops at the moment of disembarkation.

Desire to receive, M. le Maréchal, the expression of my very respectful sentiments.

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief,

A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

Sept. 14, during the landing on the coast of the Crimea. Soldiers,—You have been seeking the enemy five months. He is at last before you, and we are going to show him our eagles. Prepare to undergo the fatigues and privations of a campaign that will be difficult but short, and will raise in the face of Europe the reputation of the army of the East to a level with the highest military glories of history.

You will not permit the soldiers of the Allied armies, your companions in arms, to surpass you in vigour and firmness before the enemy, in fortitude during the trials that await you.

You will remember that we do not wage war against the peaceful inhabitants of the Crimea, whose feelings are disposed in our favour, and who, re-assured by our discipline, by the respect we shall show towards their religion, their customs and persons, will not fail to come to us.

Soldiers, at this moment, when you plant your colours on the land of the Crimea, you are the hope of France; and in a few days you will be its boast. Vive l'Empereur!

The Marshal Commander-in-Chief,

A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

The Turkish official account contains a remarkable and almost incredible statement of Tartar ignorance:—

The inhabitants were ignorant of Russia's being at war with Turkey, and her allies France and England, and they received the combined army with great joy. They hastened to offer them provisions of all kinds, as well as all the means of transport they required.

Everything indicates that, when armed, they will second the operations of the allied armies.

The crops were still in the fields.

The letters of special correspondents are already very extensive, occupying six columns in one number of the *Times*. This writer describes the place selected for the landing as "a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt-water lake, one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so frequent along this shore of the Crimea."

The lake is about one mile long and half a mile broad, and when we first arrived its borders and surface were frequented by vast flocks of wild fowl. There is another sheet to the south of us, and there is another to the north, between our camp and Eupatoria. The causeway is not more than 200 yards broad, and it leads, at the right or southern extremity of the lake, by a gentle ascent, to an irregular table land or plateau of trifling elevation, dotted with tumuli or barrows such as are seen in several parts of England, and extending to the base of the very remarkable chain, called from their shape, the Tent Mountains. Towards the sea this plateau presents a precipitous face of red clay and sandstone, varying in height from 100 to 150 feet, and it terminates by a descent almost to the sea-level, at the distance of nearly two miles from the shores of the lake. Thence towards the south, there is a low sandy beach, with a fringe of shingle raised by the action of the waves above the level of the land, saving it from inundation. This low coast runs as far as the eye can reach, till it is lost beneath the base of the mountain ranges over Sebastopol. The country inland, visible from the decks of our ships, is covered with cattle, with grain in stack, with farm-houses, and seems capable of producing enormous quantities of live stock and fodder. The stubble fields are now covered with wild lavender, southernwood, and other fragrant shrubs, which the troops are busily collecting for fuel, and which fill the air with an aromatic perfume. As we cruised down towards Eupatoria, we could see the people driving their carts and busy in their ordinary occupations.

Now and then some Cossacks were visible, scouring along the roads to the city of Simpheropol, the capital, and down south towards the menaced stronghold of the Czar; but they were not numerous, and at times it was doubtful whether the people we saw were those freebooters of the Don and Bug, or merely Crim Tartar herdsmen, armed with cattle-spears. The post carriage from Sebastopol to Odessa also was seen rolling leisurely along, and conveying, probably, news of the great armament with which the coast is menaced.

We were further disappointed to find the natives in dress and aspect were very like our friends of Bulgaria. They were better kept, and seemed better clad; but the "style" of the men was the same as that of the people with whom we had been so long and so unpleasantly familiar.

The French were the first to land:—

Their small war steamers went much nearer than ours were allowed to go, and a little after 7 o'clock the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war; not more than 15 or 16 men were aboard of her. She was beached quietly on the shore at the southern extremity of the red cliff I have mentioned. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flag staff was visible above their heads, and in a moment more the tricolour was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind, while the men took off their hats, and no doubt did their "Vive l'Empereur!" in good style. The French were thus the first to take possession and seisin of the Crimea.

But the English were not long behind them, and one of our general officers narrowly escaped capture through his fearlessness and haste. There was no enemy in sight, but long before the French had landed their first boat's cargo the figure of a mounted officer, followed by three Cossacks, had fallen within the scope of many a glass. The Russian was within about 1,100 yards, and through a good telescope his every action could be observed. He rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, taking notes with great calmness in a memorandum book. He wore a dark green frock-coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same colour; a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy rough little steeds of his followers.—Stout



compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, smooth clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each of these Cossacks carried a thick lance of some fifteen feet in length and a heavy looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us—now to the left, now to the rear, of their officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, altogether. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointed to the accumulating masses of the French, on their right, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampered over the hill to report progress as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. The officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour within range of a Minié rifle, and when the Highflier stood in close to shore, he was coolly making a sketch in his portfolio.

Suddenly a Cossack coughed down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked too, and, lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second we made out to be Quartermaster-General Airey. The scene was exciting. It was evident the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of Fusiliers and Riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances, towards the Englishmen.

Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quartermaster-General. Suddenly they turn, and slowly descend the hill—the gold sash disappears—the cocked hat is eclipsed—Cossacks and officers dismount, and steal along by the side of their horses. They, too, are hid from sight in a short time, and on the brow of the cliff appears a string of native carts. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rise over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French lines of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a near escape of being taken prisoner. He was the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes or men in front, though he took the precaution, very fortunately, to bring up a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging him, made a dash when they were within less than a hundred yards. The General had to run, and was only saved from capture by the fire of the Fusiliers. The Cossacks bolted. The first blood spilt in this campaign was that of a poor boy, an arabjee, who was wounded in the foot by the volley which dislodged them.

Much amusement was to be found in watching the loading and unloading of the boats. The air was filled with English speech, the hum of human voices mingled with loud notes of command, cries of comrades to each other, the familiar address of "Bill" to "Tom," or of "Pat" to "Sandy," and an occasional shout of laughter. The officers of each company first descended, each man in full dress. Over his shoulder was slung his haversack, containing 4½ lbs. of salt meat, and a bulky mass of biscuit—his ration for three days. Besides this each officer carried his great-coat, rolled up and fastened in a hoop round his body, a wooden canteen to hold water, a small ration of spirits, whatever change of under-clothing he could manage to stow away, his forage cap, and, in most instances, a revolver. Each private carried his blanket and great-coat strapped up into a kind of knapsack, inside which was a pair of boots, a pair of socks, a shirt, and, at the request of the men themselves, a forage cap; his water canteen and the same rations as the officer, a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, firelock and bayonet of course, cartridge box and 50 rounds of ball cartridge for Minié, 60 rounds for smooth-bore arms.

As each man came creeping down the ladder, Jack helped him along tenderly from rung to rung till he was safe in the boat, took his firelock and stowed it away, removed his knapsack and packed it snugly under the seat, patted him on the back, and told him "not to be afraid on the water;" treated "the sojer," in fact, in a very kind and tender way, as though he were a large but not very sagacious "pet," who was not to be frightened or lost sight of on any account, and did it all so quickly that the large paddle-box boats, containing 100 men, were filled in five minutes. Then the latter took the paddle-box in tow, leaving her, however, in charge of a careful coxswain, and the same attention was paid to getting the "sojer" on shore that was evinced in getting him into the boat, the sailors (half or wholly naked in the surf) standing by at the bows, and handing each man and his accoutrement down the plank to the shingle, for fear "he'd fall off and hurt himself." Never did men work better than our blue-jackets; especially valuable were they with horses and artillery, and their delight at having a horse to hold and to pat all to themselves was excessive. When the gun-carriages stuck fast in the shingle, half a dozen herculean seamen rushed at the wheels, and, with a "Give way, my lads—all together," soon spoked it out with a run, and landed it on the hard sand. No praise can do justice to the willing labour of these fine fellows. They never relaxed their efforts as long as man or horse of the expedition remained to be landed, and many of them, officers as well as men, were 24 hours in their boats.

On the beach, about noon, Generals might be seen sitting on powder barrels, awaiting the arrival of "divisional staff horses," or retiring gloomily within the folds of their macintosh—for it had now begun to rain. Disconsolate doctors were groaning after hospital panniers—but too sorely needed, for more than one man died on the beach, and nearly every one you met asked you after a particular horse, of a colour and de-

scription you were certain not to have seen. But the discomforts of the day were nothing to those of the night. The English regiments had advanced inland without their tents. Towards night the sky looked very black and lowering; the wind rose and the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through blankets and great-coats.

Imagine all these old Generals and young lords and gentlemen exposed hour after hour to the violence of the pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bits of useless waterproof wrappers, and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows who could not get "dry bits" of ground, and had to sleep, or try to sleep in little lochs and watercourses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast;—imagine this, and add to it that the nice "change of linen" had become a wet abomination, which weighed the poor men's kits down, and you will admit that this "seasoning" was of rather a violent character—particularly as it came after all the luxuries of dry ship stowage. Sir George Brown slept under a cart tilted over. Sir De La Bruns was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service; it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put a fire out of the question, even if the men could have scraped up wood to make it. The country is, however, quite destitute of timber.

It is to be deplored, though it could only be expected, that a serious increase of illness, and some deaths by cholera, were the consequences of this night's exposure; and again was seen the lamentable effects of a deficient medical service:—

A most extraordinary occurrence, which deserves severe censure, took place yesterday (the 19th). Signal was made from the Emperor for all ships to send their sick on board the Kangaroo. In the course of the day the last named ship was surrounded by hundreds of boats laden with sick men, and the vessel was speedily crowded to suffocation. Before evening she had about 1,500 invalids in all stages of suffering on board. The scene is described as appalling—in fact, too frightful for the details to be dwelt upon. When the time for sailing arrived the Kangaroo hoisted the signal in reply to orders to proceed—"It is a dangerous experiment." The Emperor then signalled—"What do you mean?" The reply was—"The ship is unmanageable." All the day she was lying with the signal up—"Send boats to assistance," and at last orders were given to transfer some of her melancholy freight to other vessels also proceeding to Constantinople. Many deaths occurred on board—many miserable scenes took place, but there is, alas! no use in describing them. It is clear, however, that neither afloat nor on shore is the medical staff nearly sufficient. I myself saw men dying on the beach, on the line of march, and in bivouac, without any medical assistance; and this within hail of a fleet of 500 sail, and within sight of head-quarters! We want more surgeons, both in the fleet and in the army. Often—too often—medical aid cannot be had at all; and it frequently comes too late.

On shore, too, there was considerable suffering from want of water. Lord Cardigan went on a reconnaissance, with a portion of the 8th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, 250 Rifles of the 1st Battalion, and two Horse Artillery guns,—twenty-five miles, and returned very much fatigued. The horses had nothing to drink from the time they left the ships till Sunday morning—more than 30 hours.

Although the people were ready either to serve or trade, the French seized without scruple herds of cattle, drovers and all; and even sacked a village, in a manner too shocking for description. The plentifulness of provisions in the interior may be argued from their cheapness—eggs, 2s for 6d.; a good fowl, 5d. or 6d.; a turkey, 18d.; a sheep, a Turkish piece of 6 piastres, or 1s.

The *Daily News* correspondent is loud in complaint of the delay, confusion, and suffering unnecessarily attendant on the voyage and the landing; and the *Times* concludes with an implied censure scarcely less severe:—

In the army every confidence is felt in their chiefs, and the fleet is enthusiastic in its praise of Sir E. Lyons. He has every quality which wins their admiration and respect. To him, and to him alone, is this expedition due; but for him the mightiest armament of our own or any time might have rotted in the camps and bogs of Baltschick and Varna—or, when at last roused to action, have wasted itself on an ignoble attack upon Anapa, or Kaffa, or Soujak. To him alone must all the success which has hitherto attended the expedition be ascribed; it was he who prepared the means of landing such a force who organized, who superintended it; and that so closely that in his eagerness he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it. If he were really, as he is virtually, in command of the fleet, it would be felt that nothing was impossible. As it is, no one can tell when the Admiral may not reassert his dormant authority, and put a clog on that Nelsonic zeal and energy which rise superior to all difficulties and "impossibilities," and which, if they have only the enemy to deal with, will soon wrest from Russia the command of the Euxine.

#### ITS RECEPTION IN THE PROVINCES.

At Portsmouth, royal salutes were fired from all the ships in the harbour, and at half-past twelve the garrison battery followed suit to the fleet; the bells of the churches were also set ringing, and the rejoicing was general. At Plymouth and Sheerness the same demonstrations were made. In the latter port the bands played the National Anthem, &c.; the Royal Albert's splendid band also played the National Anthem, the "British Grenadiers," "Rule Britannia," &c. The Hon. Mr. Lubbock, being in basin could not salute. On the admiral's memorandum being read to her officers and crew, a general burst of real British cheers was heard fore and aft, which was suppressed, it being against Admiralty orders. In Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Derby, and all our large towns the excitement and rejoicing was great. The bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags hoisted in every conspicuous situation. At Nottingham, as soon as the *Times* arrived, a number of merchants and manufacturers assembled on "Change, and the intelligence was read

aloud by the secretary. At the close, three cheers were proposed and heartily given by those present. On Sunday every place of worship in Derby was crowded, and sermons applicable to a day of thanksgiving were preached. In the morning a telegraphic message arrived announcing the victory of the allies and the fall of Sebastopol. Several clergymen who had been informed of this, at the close of the sermon announced the fact, and there was a general feeling of thankfulness for the result of the battle. It was not, however, until the arrival of the newspapers of Monday morning, confirming the telegraphic despatch of the previous day, that the general joy found expression. The bells of the several churches rang merry peals, guns were fired from the Shot-tower, and groups of people might be seen discussing the news in the streets. Collections were made on Sunday for charitable purposes.

#### MOVEMENTS ON THE Bessarabian FRONTIER.

The movements of the Turkish and Russian forces on the Bessarabian frontier deserve more attention than is being paid to them at present in the west of Europe. According to the most recent letters from Odessa and St. Petersburg, the Russian government are apprehensive that as soon as the Crimea has been occupied, a simultaneous advance will be made by the allies into Bessarabia and the government of Kherson. No great preparations appear to be making for the defence of Odessa: perhaps reliance is placed upon the difficulty, which any invading force would find, even after capturing that town, in advancing across the steppes behind it into the interior. But considerable efforts appear to be made to resist any attack from the side of Bessarabia. It will be recollected that the Western Powers have wrung from Austria a reluctant consent to allow the Turks and their allies to occupy Ibraila and Galatz, and to advance from those places, if they see fit, against the Russian frontier. Availing themselves of this liberty, Turkish troops have occupied both places, and the advance guard of their army has been pushed on to the right bank of the Pruth opposite Reni. It is also stated that a body of troops has been drawn together at Babadag, in the Dobruddschah, south of Tultscha, on the western shore of lake Razin. Within this short time additional Turkish troops have been incessantly marched into the Dobruddschah. The Turkish corps d'armée which had been marched into Wallachia has recrossed the Danube at Giurgevo and Rutchuk; it has there met with troops which have descended the Danube from Widdin and the intermediate towns, or crossed Roumelia from the Greek frontier. These forces are being directed in two streams—one upon Varna to be embarked for the Crimea, the other into the Dobruddschah.

The *Lloyd* has a letter of the 21st from Galatz, which confirms the belief that Omar Pasha will soon make a demonstration against the Russians in Bessarabia, although the Moldavian writer says that he will hardly do so "before news arrives of the fall of Sebastopol." The Turkish garrison at Galatz, Isaktschi, and Tultscha have been reinforced, and the reserve of these three advanced posts is at Hirsova, under Hassan Pasha. The indefatigable Turks have completed the temporary fortifications of Galatz, and the entrenched works on the right bank of the Pruth, opposite Reni, are progressing rapidly. On the 19th the Turkish commander of Tultscha reconnoitred on the left bank of the Danube as far as Tutschkoff, without seeing a single Russian soldier. The fact is, the Russians are concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of Ismail. The Galatz correspondent continues:—"Omar Pasha is perhaps only waiting for a signal from Marshal St. Arnaud to begin his strategic operations in Bessarabia. The preparations which have been made plainly show that there is to be a winter campaign. The baggage is arranged accordingly, and the communication between Omar Pasha and the commanders of the several corps is incessant." On the 14th there was a mutiny at Brazlov, which was not put down without great difficulty. The *Éclaireur* was caused by the rascality of the Russian officers, who had pocketed an unusually large share of the money allowed for the men's rations, so that the poor wretches were literally half-starved.

#### MORE RUSSIAN DEFEATS IN THE CAUCASUS.

Accounts had been received that the Circassians, under the command of Daniel Bey, a relation of Schamyl, after passing the Yarovuk-Su, had burnt sixty villages, the inhabitants of which had taken refuge in the environs of Teflis. They had had two combats with the Russians, under the orders of General Wrangel. In the first, the Poles, who formed part of the corps d'armée, deserted with two pieces of artillery, and made prisoners of thirty Cossacks who pursued them. After the second combat the Russians fled, throwing two of their pieces of artillery into a deep ravine, and the Circassians effected a junction with Schamyl at Zaktala.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces the arrival in that city of Ismail Pasha, the ex-commandant of Kalafat, and the conqueror of Citate, who had come to the capital to receive the reward of his distinguished services, having, as before announced, been named Mushir by the Sultan, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia. Omar Pasha, who had invited Ismail Pasha to visit him at Bucharest before he set out for Constantinople, parted from him with the greatest regret, saying, in presence of his staff, that in losing Ismail Pasha he was losing his right arm. On his road towards the capital the Turkish soldiers wished to take the horses from his carriage and draw him; when he at length dissuaded them from their purpose they insisted on escorting him to Rutchuk, taking turns to lead the horses by their bridles. The same journal states, on the faith of letters from the Black Sea, that some gun-boats which had embarked 200 Russian soldiers at Taganrog for the Crimea had foundered in a gale of wind, and all on board perished.



## ANOTHER AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Austrian government has issued a circular on the Eastern question to all the German Courts, except those of the two Mecklenbergs, which are not parties to the Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20. This document is signed by Count Buol, and dated the 14th September. Addressed more to Germany than to Europe, it yet has gained interest for us, as defining the Austrian position unmistakably. Count Buol describes the recent Russian explanations in reply to the Austrian note of the 10th August, as "decidedly repulsive; but," he adds, "they confirm the fact of the evacuation of the Principalities." Although profoundly regretting that Russia refused to negotiate on the basis of the four conditions, the Austrian government declares that it cannot depart from those conditions, "with which the hopes of peace and a secure future are now solely linked;" and, while attaching great importance to the latest Russian declarations, so far as they have set aside the danger of a direct conflict between the two empires, the Austrian Minister does not fail to point out, that whereas Russia first represented her retrograde movement and attitude of defence as exclusively one of military strategy, in his last circular Count Nesselrode speaks of them as sacrifices offered to the interests of Prussia and Austria. Count Buol, however, accepts the latter view without disputing it, and considers that it indicates a political and not a military position. The evacuation of the Principalities, which has been brought about by a conjunction of causes, "amongst which we regard the development of our forces as the most decisive," is now accomplished, and the weight of the fact falls into the balance of the hopes of peace.

But the Austrian Government is not blind to the fact, that "the declarations of the Russian Cabinet have nothing in them of a definite character, and that they carry with them no sufficient valid security beyond the events of the moment." When Russia occupied Moldavia and Wallachia, and after the Porte had already declared war, she announced her intention of remaining upon the defensive, and of not passing the Danube. Circumstances soon changed this resolution. Hitherto Russia has not abandoned one of her claims. She has offered no guarantees for European or German interests. Should circumstances turn to her advantage, she may again seize her pledge, which, yielding at present to necessity, she has renounced. In the face of these circumstances, we must still continue to rely upon our force in order to fulfil our duties towards the Powers who are united with us for similar objects, as well as towards ourselves. We have entered into no engagements to bring about a final decision by active advance against Russia; but we must remain strongly armed, and completely free as to our decisions, in order to be assured that our important interests shall be sufficiently protected under all changes of events; and hereafter, during the negotiations for the re-establishment of peace, that our efforts for the restoration of legal security and a state of peace in Europe shall attain their objects.

Austria considers that she has a right to the support of the allied Governments by the "armed attitude" she has assumed in defence of German interests.

What may be the attitude to be assumed in case a state of complications which we did not foresee, and which we will endeavour if possible to avert, should render it as a law for us to pass to a coercive state—this question is not before us, and for this eventuality the previous special engagements will be insufficient. But Russia, so long as we do not attack her, cannot convert our occupation of the Principalities into a cause for assault upon us, without finding entire Germany united with us.

Count Buol is convinced that the additional article of the Austro-Prussian treaty binds the confederation to assist Austria if she be attacked; because in the Principalities she defends European rights, and the integrity of Turkey in accord with the Sultan and his allies.

The assent of the Diet to this proceeding cannot fail us, even though it be not in fact sufficiently enough proved through previous negotiations and manifestations. His Majesty our august master and Emperor, has, with sentiments of federal companionship, secured the powerful aid of Prussia in the most binding manner, in case we shall be attacked, always provided Austria does not take part in the war against Russia, and specially if she does not cross over the Russian frontier. Prussia, in case of attack by Russia upon Austrian territory, would regard the same as dangerous to its own interests and those of Germany, and assist Austria with all the means at her disposal.

Count Buol asks for a security that the Confederation will support Austria; and recommends the Diet to adopt the four conditions, which "in part promote German interests and nowhere come into conflict therewith." But if "the Confederation, in giving full assent to the four points, should make a distinction between general European and special Germanic interests, in such manner as to stand forward especially for such conditions as regard the latter,—such, namely, as the cessation of the previous protectorate in the Danubian countries, and for the freedom of Danubian commerce,—in such case we shall raise no objection to this mode of treating the matter."

The text of the rejoinder of the Austrian Government to the Russian reply has also been published. It is dated the 12th, and is addressed to Count Esterhazy, Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg. It purposely, however, abstains from entering into the question so fully as the circular note of the 14th, and is mainly confined to the most courteous expression of regret that the Austrian proposals were so summarily rejected, and an acknowledgment of the propriety of the step taken by Russia in evacuating the Principalities.

## THE BALTIC.

Letters from Memel of the 24th announces that Her Britannic Majesty's steamers the Archer and the Amphion have captured twenty Russian coasters with grain and rags.

The French Admiral Deschenes has received orders at Kiel to collect his ships in Kiel harbour, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantsic, dated Friday, runs as follows:—"The Basilisk has arrived. She left the fleet at Nargen, on the 26th. Sir Charles Napier reconnoitred Sweaborg on the 23rd. The Prince Regent, Neptune, St. George, and Monarch have been ordered home."

The Alban war-steamer was ordered on the 12th to convey twenty-five Russian prisoners and several wounded soldiers to Abo. She got aground thirteen miles from Abo; and Captain Otter rowed up to that port in his gig, with a flag of truce flying, to request the authorities to send for the prisoners. The Russians complied; but they also sent a steamer to assist the Alban in getting off. The assistance was of no avail, and the Russian steamer departed with the wounded. Next day she returned with a second steamer to render assistance. "Happily," says a letter from the Baltic, "these adjuncts were dispensed with, as the Alban was hove off by the vigorous exertions of her own crew. On the fortunate occurrence of the Alban sliding off the rock, the Russian officers gave a loud national hurrah; indicating their identity with the safety of the ship they had been so long on board. On the Saturday the officers departed, with many expressions of good-will, and regret that they could not present souvenirs for the hospitality they had received. The English on the following day (Sunday) were much mystified in seeing their old friend the Nordvakten towing a cutter. Speculation was rife in every man's mind—what could be the object of their visit? These conjectures were soon set at rest by the Flag-Lieutenant, Baron von Bioge, coming on board, stating that he had been requested by General Wendt, Commander-in-chief at Abo, to request the acceptance of a bullock, some sheep, potatoes, &c., for the crew, and cream and butter, with a cask of capital Madeira, for the officers, as the prisoners (officers) had informed him that they had 'polished off' the remaining stock of the sherry."

## THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND THEIR CONVERSATIONS.

A letter in the *Courrier de l'Europe* describes the prisoners in the Isle d'Aix. The common soldiers are docile and submissive, but the officers treat them with great disdain. "We have made acquaintance with the Russian officers, to whom we gave a very cordial reception. They accepted an invitation, and came in full uniform. During the whole evening the conversation was very animated, and their information has enlightened us on many points which were before obscure or doubtful to us. We found no difficulty in talking on political questions, and had no fear of either wounding their feelings or of having ours wounded by them. M. Furuhjelm, the civil governor, who is an officer in the Imperial Guard, appeared much touched by our courtesy towards him. 'We are only machines of war,' he said to me; 'once off the field of battle, we have no longer enemies; we have only brothers, as every religion prescribes.' The Colonel appears to be a well-informed man, particularly in matters relating to gunnery; he is well acquainted with all the weapons we use, and highly praises the carbines of our Chasseurs, which he considers far superior to those of the Russians, although the latter are lighter and shorter. One of the most distinguished among the officers is Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kranshold, of the Engineers, who had organized the defence of Bomarsund. He related to me that the system of fortifications which it had been proposed to construct at Bomarsund would have been most formidable, and would have been composed of fifteen towers, united together by a wall with triple bastions of granite. What impeded the works of defence was, he said, an order given by the Emperor, that, even in the event of the most pressing danger, the foundations of the fortifications should not be touched. In consequence of this order, the approaches to the place could not be broken up, and our breaching batteries were able to place themselves in positions favourable to the attack and out of the reach of the Russian guns. He mentions the fact of General Niel having been seen reconnoitering the site for the battery which attacked the principal tower, and could not understand by what miracle he escaped the shower of grape-shot which was discharged at him."

A Paris letter in the *Saint Public*, of Lyons, gives a glimpse of General Bodisco:—"In a trip which I recently made to Havre, a friend had the kindness to present me to the Russian General Bodisco. I led the conversation to Russia and Bomarsund. Among other things, the General said, 'I wish that Prince Paskievitch had been confined with me in the fortress of Bomarsund: I am certain that, like me, he would not have thought of prolonging a useless resistance. You know the courage of the Russian soldier, but in this case courage went for nothing. It was impossible to stand against the excellent firing of the English, and especially of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. As soon as we showed ourselves at an embrasure, balls arrived with such precision, and in such profusion, that it was impossible for us to take aim.' One of the persons present having referred to the disembarkation, I asked General Bodisco if he did not believe the strength of Sebastapol exaggerated by the newspapers? 'No,' he replied, 'Sebastapol is, towards the sea, truly formidable; but if the fleets can approach it as they did Bomarsund, and if by land the Chasseurs de Vincennes can get the walls of Sebastapol within reach of their rifles, resistance will be no more possible to its garrison than to that of Bomarsund.'"

It was reported when the prisoners taken at Bomarsund first landed in England, that on the passage the Finlanders and Russians had not associated. Since they have been at Sheerness their animosity has ripened to a war of race, language, religion, and politics. Being about eleven hundred in number—in two ships—and having nothing to do, their animosities have festered, and the absence of their officers on parole, left them without control. On Thursday they were at that point, after grog, which would have brought Englishmen into a series of pugilistic rings, or drawn Spaniards and Italians into a "war to the knife." But

the Russians and Fins are not pugilists, nor do they make a free use of knives. Some of them grappled in pairs, and, after a wrestle, fell to the deck and continued their battle, Russian with Fin, each couple lying on their side, kicking, biting, throttling, and swearing. It resembled the Lancashire "rough and tumble" more than anything of domestic battle known in England, the greater portion, grappling together in pairs, prepared to roll down at once to bite and kick, and thus avoid the wrestle and the fall. After some hours of tumult and battle, in which their long great-coats were torn, or brought over the heads of the weaker by the stronger—the Fins being generally the stronger, as individuals, though fewest in number—they were brought into subordination by threats that they would be fired upon by the sentries. On Friday, however, they renewed their conflict with greater bitterness, and apparently with more deadly intent on both sides. It became necessary to send for a military force to restore order. Application has been made to the Admiralty to have these hostile races separated at once; and it was reported in Sheerness that the Fins were to be sent away to Lewes, in Sussex.

A novel entertainment has been got up at Sheerness for the Russian and Finnish officers residing on shore there on parole. Some gentlemen of Sheerness have undertaken to play a match of cricket on the Nore Sand, between the Nore Light vessel and the Jenkin buoy, to-day, the distance being within the parole of the Russians. Several yachts have been engaged for the occasion. The inhabitants, particularly the farmers, vie with each other who shall pay the prisoners the most marked attention.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The brass guns captured from the Russians have been placed in the iron stores in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The St. Petersburg official *Journal* publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria. The decree is to take effect from the moment a copy of it reaches the custom-houses.

The British Government having named a ship-of-war "La France," the French have returned the compliment by adding "Grande" to the title "Bretagne," which was to have been bestowed on a ship building at Brest—the largest in the French navy.

Prince Daniel of Montenegro has sent a letter by his adjutant to Prince Gortschakoff, in which he informs the ambassador of his intention to decline the Russian annual subsidy for the future. On the 19th hostilities recommenced between the Turks and Montenegrins. In this case the Turks were the assailants.

It is stated, that Austria's proposal to connect Wallachia with Austria by a telegraphic line has been accepted by the Wallachian administrative council, and that it has voted 7,000 ducats to cover the first outlay. The telegraph is to run from Cronstadt in Hungary to Bucharest.

Fuad Effendi has been appointed one of the members of the new Turkish Reform Commission. He recently visited Volo, and laid the foundation-stone of a Greek church, the construction of which had, at his request, been authorised by the Porte. For this service, the inhabitants presented him with a complimentary address.

Arrangements are in course of completion for the conveyance of the Emperor Napoleon's band, belonging to the Guides, to London, where it is intended to give a grand concert on behalf of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who may fall in the East. It is probable that the grand concert will be given at the Crystal Palace on an early day in the present month.

A Russian general, who fell ill and recovered in Bucharest, paid the physician handsomely for his attendance; and, in the excess of his gratitude, promised to bring the wife of his *Asculapius* "a load of oil of roses from Constantinople." The lady, who is no admirer of the Russians, said that she did not like the perfume in question, but would feel obliged to the gallant officer "if he would send her a small barrel of caviare as soon as he got back to Russia."

On Saturday evening, nearly 100 men, the greater part of a new cavalry corps, destined for special service in the East, embarked at Hungerford Pier, on their way to Woolwich, from whence they are to sail for Gibraltar. They are designated the Mounted Staff Corps, and consist of men selected for their intelligence and good conduct from the Irish police and constabulary force, principally, and also from the metropolitan police.

The following paragraph translated from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, will be news to most of our readers:—"Lieutenant Perry, who was on board the Tiger when it was taken by the Russians at Odessa, has been brought before a court-martial. The young man has been acquitted on account of the long and loyal services of his father, but is obliged to leave the royal navy of England and sell his commission. This has caused great excitement, and numerous subscription lists are already opened in favour of Lieutenant Perry."

The French Government is making great exertions to construct a number of gun-boats for service in the Baltic next spring. They are to carry heavy metal, yet to draw only about two metres or one fathom of water; and their bows and bulwarks are to be cased with iron plates of considerable thickness. Some experiments were lately tried at Vincennes upon the degree of resistance which these defences would offer to shot. The result was, that it required seventeen cannon-balls to strike the same spot before the iron was penetrated; and as this is a feat beyond the skill of the best artillery directed against a floating body, the boats are considered to be proof.

There was last week a singular meeting at Sheffield to denounce the Ministerial management of the war with Russia. In obedience to a requisition, signed by twenty-two town-councillors and two aldermen, Mr.



Hoole, the Mayor, called and presided over the gathering, without sympathizing in the views of its promoters. It turned out that very few of the town-councillors attended; of those that did, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Saunders, opposed the extremely anti-Ministerial views of Mr. Councillor Ironside and Mr. Alderman Carr, the leaders of the meeting; and several other persons equally disclaimed the resolutions and the memorial submitted to them. The mass of the meeting, however, agreed to resolutions censuring the laxity of purpose with which the war has been carried on, and condemning the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians, as "in the highest degree dishonourable and improper." A memorial to the Queen was also adopted, referring for proofs of the connivance of Lord Aberdeen with Russia as far back as the memorandum of Count Nesselrode in 1844, connecting the advances of the Russians with the accession of Lord Aberdeen; denouncing Austria; and declaring that the meeting had no confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry. After the meeting had terminated, Mr. Attwood addressed the few who remained, and a complimentary resolution was passed in his behalf.

### Miscellaneous News.

The Perry Defence and Testimonial Fund exceeds £1,760.

In Wareham the contract for the union house and parish was taken last week; good bread at 4½d., and flour at 30s. per sack.

The following is the return of admissions to the Crystal Palace for six days ending Sept. 30: Number, including season tickets, 37,273; amount received from admission, £1,637 18s.

The Conservative Land Society has acquired a second property at Tunbridge Wells, close to the Woodbury-park estate, which was bought for the members some time since. This is the nineteenth purchase of land for distribution amongst the shareholders.

Mrs. Dunne, the Bloomer pedestrian, has accomplished her task of walking 1,000 half-miles in 1,000 successive half-hours, and so little distressed was she by the feat that she immediately commenced another task of walking 150 quarter-miles in 150 quarter-hours, which she completed in due time.

The Nottingham Review says that on Sunday week, as soon as the publicans at the north end of the town of Leicester were compelled to close their houses in the afternoon, a number of men turned out and formed groups in the Pasture. One or two of the number acted as messengers during the afternoon, and a constant supply of beer was brought in harvest bottles. They spent the afternoon over the drink, and when six o'clock arrived they turned into the public houses again to finish the day's drinking bout.

Respecting the harvest in the North of Scotland the Northern Ensign says:—The weather has this week been on the whole exceedingly unfavourable for harvest work, which has consequently only been persevered in to a very limited extent. Heavy falls of rain, frequently accompanied by heavy gales of wind, have been the rule, and, judging from present appearances, we suspect we shall have little change for days to come. From all the accounts we have received the harvest in this country is little more than half through, taking early and late districts into account. The yield of grain promises to be fully equal to the best hopes cherished weeks ago, and the yield at the mill is highly encouraging.

The daily papers of yesterday publish a lengthened correspondence between the Duke of Cleveland and Colonel Garrett of the 46th Regiment. It appears that his grace, who is a military officer, not only contributed £50 to the Perry Defence Fund, but wrote a letter, published in the papers, containing the following passage:—"If, therefore, youths in the lower ranks of regiments are allowed to practise every sort of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, and no notice taken of it by their commander, are they to be made the victims and he to be let off scot free, when by his own culpable negligence he has been the sole cause of it, for such is this case with Colonel Garrett?" The Colonel demands explanations—the Duke declines to give them; the Colonel hints that duelling is forbidden by the Articles of War, and points out that those very articles direct the reference of disputes to friends for settlement; the Duke refers his correspondent to a Court of Law; and the Colonel, being unable either to have a shot at his censor, to subject his writings to arbitrators, or to appeal to the Court of Law, rushes to make a fourth and worse appeal, and publishes the correspondence to vindicate his own conduct.

The proceeding of the British Association at Liverpool were brought to a close on Thursday, by excursions to various places and manufactories in the neighbourhood. On the whole, the meeting has been very satisfactory, the attendance especially so. There had been of old life members, 337; old annual members, 119; new life members, 21; new annual members, 120; associates, 761; ladies, 522 (a larger number than had ever before attended); and of foreigners, 10. The total number of tickets disposed of had been 1891, and the total receipts therefrom £1,855. Among the later papers read before the Geographical section was one on the projected exploration of Australia, by Captain Sturt, was read; and at the close Sir Roderick intimated that he had received a letter from Captain Sturt, stating that measures had been taken in reference to the expedition, and the Colonial Office had offered the command to Surveyor Gregory, requesting Captain Sturt to undertake the organization of the party. In the same section, Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P. read some manuscript notes of General Fevrier's travels in Central Asia. The General maintains the practicability of a Russian invasion of India by the steppes of Turkistan and Afghanistan: but Sir Roderick Murchison and Colonel Sykes pronounced the

thing perfectly visionary. Glasgow is fixed upon for the next place of meeting, and the Duke of Argyll is appointed President for 1885.

"The People's Park," Macclesfield, was opened on Monday with great *clat*. It comprises 16 acres of land, and has been very carefully and ornamentally laid out. On the opening day there was a grand procession of the Corporation, and various noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood to the park. The order of Odd Fellows, the Society of Gardeners, and other clubs, some of which were nearly 1,000 strong, and a great body of working men. The Sunday school of the establishment, of the unitarians, primitive methodists, and catholics, numbering 3,000 children, were also present. Although one shilling admission was charged, several thousand persons attended. The proceedings opened with the national anthem. Mr. Platt, secretary, read a report from the committee, and Mr. May, as chairman of the park committee, then presented, after a brief address, deeds of conveyance to the Mayor, handing over the property in trust to the corporation, as conservators of the park on behalf of the public. His worship in a few words accepted the trust, and then called upon the Marquis of Westminster to address the assemblage. The noble marquis in the course of his speech said he presumed it would take the name of the great statesman in whose memory it was established (Sir Robt. Peel) and he trusted that it would be found a substitute for those places to which unfortunately inducements were too much held out to be easily resisted, though they often brought in their train destitution, poverty, and even death. The Earl of Harrington, after the thanks of the assemblage to the committee had been expressed by three cheers, proposed three more cheers for the glorious victory which the legions of England and France had obtained over the Emperor of Russia, and the proposition was heartily responded to by three cheers and one cheer more—many of the assemblage evidently learning the glad news for the first time. The noble earl then proceeded to express his gratification at the opportunity of aiding a work like the present. The noble earl said their town stood in need of much improvement; and announced that his friend Mr. Thorneycroft having sculptured a beautiful equestrian statue of the Queen, intend to present it that it might be placed in front of their Town-hall. (Loud cheers.) Captain Egerton and Mr. E. C. Egerton addressed a few words to the company, and the proceedings in the park concluded with a concert. A public dinner was to follow in the evening, at the town-hall.

### Literature.

*The Second Epistle of Peter, the Epistles of John and Judas, and the Revelation:* Translated from the Greek, on the Basis of the Common English Version, with Notes. New York: American Bible Union. London: Trübner and Co.

THOUGH the general trustworthiness of our noble English version of the Scriptures, and its venerableness as the purest fount of our language, will be admitted with gratitude, and with an almost religious feeling of attachment, by every cultivated person, it has been long felt that a revision of the translation is not unnecessary. The advanced scholarship of these times has, by the collection of valuable various readings, by a more critical settlement of the text, and by the fuller development of sacred philology and exposition of the genius of the Scripture languages, thrown such new light on numerous important parts of the books of both covenants, as cannot properly or even safely be dispensed with by common readers. The sincere student of God's word is to be found oftener in ranks where learning is wanting, than where it is largely attained; and competence to appreciate justly and to employ usefully the results of critical investigation, is becoming daily a more general possession. But such students have been principally dependent on popular commentaries, where the work of illustration has been carried on almost to the exclusion of the far more important matter of an accurate translation of the text, so as to represent the minutest niceties of the original in the version itself, without recurrence to constant explanations and comments. Indeed, it seems to have been the case with most popular expositors or writers of annotations, that they have been themselves incompetent to this higher and more delicate task, or have dreaded to unsettle the minds of their readers by proposed amendments of the translation. And so, a great deal of popular error has been preserved, and not a little bad theology has been sanctioned, by the something like superstitious respect with which our common version has been adhered to; and the biblical studies of the masses of the Christian world are far behind the possibilities of the case and the result that is to be desired. We do not advocate a revised version as a substitute for the present, but as a means and aid to the real study and intellectual use of the Scriptures in private, while still, King James's Bible may be "read in churches."

The work before us is an instalment of what we hope may prove speedily a complete revision of our common English version. The "American Bible Union" is unknown to us, but we, on the evidence of this thin quarto, must regard it as a most valuable association for the promotion of the

best of purposes; and we trust its labours may be adequately sustained, and accomplish the great end proposed. The special instructions given to the revisers of the English New Testament, and observed by the author of the portion now before us, are,—to retain the present version as the basis of their revision, and to make that revision from the received Greek text, critically edited, with known errors corrected,—to cite all authorities for alterations made, and to give the views of the reviser as to the translation of the same word or phrase of the original, not only in the place before him, but in every other place in which it occurs. Should this plan be carried out, provision is more effectually made for gaining the concurrent authority of biblical scholars for the revised version, than existed amongst the fifty-four translators of King James; and the result could scarcely fail to be successful, and to secure public confidence. The portion which fills the 250 quarto pages here issued was partly published in 1852, and, having been modified both by the suggestions of others and by this particular reviser's new and careful study, appears now almost wholly re-written, and with every reference and quotation verified anew. Still, it is not considered a final revision; but it is circulated with a view to a thorough and searching criticism, which may yet correct and improve it before a mere version of the text is given to the general public.

We cannot here critically examine at large such a work as this; we must be satisfied with describing it carefully and illustrating its contents by a quotation. It contains three parallel columns, in the first of which is printed King James's version,—in the second, the Greek text according to Bagster's edition of 1851,—in the third, the *revised version*: fully half of each page is taken up with the needful notes; and at the close of the volume, the revised version is printed in paragraphs, and according to the recommendations of the notes. Of the version and notes, the author himself shall give account.

#### THE REVISED VERSION.

"Here the one object has been to furnish as close a representation of the original, even in its minutest forms and constructions, and in what Jerome calls 'the mystery of its verbal arrangements' (*ubi ipse verborum ordo mysterium est*), as an application of the strict modern philology might suggest, and the genius of our language at all admit of. Of course, it would have been easy, along with this, to impart a much more modern air to the whole, by such expedients, for example, as that of the everywhere exchanging *into for to*, *hath for has*, &c. But it is scarcely worth while to attempt an explanation of the reasons why the translator has refrained from doing this. The matter belongs to the sphere of taste and feeling, where disputation is more apt to be abundant, than satisfactory and conclusive.

The NOTES, except in what relates to the textual readings, are nearly confined to the illustration of the version, or rather of the changes introduced. But, even with this limitation, the painstaking reader will discover, in the brief exegetical remarks, and in the frequent references to parallel passages (which he is earnestly requested to examine), as well as in the numerous versions and opinions quoted, no inconsiderable amount of carefully condensed commentary. In a volume of this sort, it were perhaps too much to promise absolute accuracy of citation; but it is due alike to the writer and the reader to say, that very great labour has been expended on the attempt to make the work in this respect thoroughly reliable.

It will be perceived that to every change, however slight and seemingly unimportant, a note is attached in explanation or defence; and it may be objected, that a needless scrupulosity is thus often shown about alterations of no consequence, and which, therefore, ought not to have been made at all; or else in justifying alterations so obviously proper, as to render apology superfluous. But as, on the one hand, whatever improvement, if any, is effected in the exactness and general tone of the version, is, and must be, the result mainly of attention to what the cursory reader will reckon microscopic trifles, so, on the other hand, the author was quite willing to incur the censure of an excessive and irksome nicety, rather than, by sparing his own labour, to expose himself to the charge of having dealt lightly with a work at once so venerable, and so dear, as the common English version of the Bible. Of the manifold excellencies, intrinsic and comparative, of that version, he trusts that he has now a more intelligent appreciation, than before he undertook his present task; though at the same time he will be allowed to add, that, so far as a judgment might be formed from the portion here reviewed, he could much less readily now acquiesce in the opinion, that any other than a very moderate share of the world's gratitude is due to King James and his fifty-four translators."

So important an attempt as this must be judged not from isolated improvements, but from the sum of the whole; yet we believe our readers will feel the value of the contents of the following passage, both as to its suggested emendation, and the matter adduced in its defence.

"2 Peter i. 20. (*Common Version*) "Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation; for the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man," &c.

(*Revised Version.*) "Knowing this first, that no prophecy of Scripture cometh from one's own interpretation; for not by man's will was prophecy brought at any time," &c.

*Cometh*:—*γίγνεται*. While the past tenses of *γίγνεται* are often used as corresponding parts of *ἐλπίς*, this is not true of the present. Here the distinction, as between *sciri* and *esse*, is strictly maintained, *γίγνεται* carrying with it the idea of *origin*, *result*, or *change of state*. E. V., accordingly, renders it variously *to be made*, Matt. 9: 16; 27: 24; Mark 2: 21. 1 Cor. 14: 25; Heb. 7: 12 (less accurately in v. 18);—*to be wrought*, Mark 6:



2;—to be done, Mark 4: 11; Luke 9: 7; 23: 8; Acts 4: 30; 14: 3; &c.;—to become, Matt. 13: 22; Mark 4: 19, 32;—to arise, Mark 4: 37;—to come, Acts 26: 22; 28: 6; 1 Tim. 6: 4; (Acts 27: 33, day was coming on);—to come to pass, Mark 11: 23; 13: 29; Luke 12: 55 (less accurately, v. 64); 21: 7, 28, 31, 36;—to draw (*ἐγγύς* nigh unto), John 6: 19. In other cases, where E. V. translates by the simple copula, it fails, as here, to give the full force of the original; e. g. Matt. 12: 45, Luke 11: 26, comes to be;—Luke 6: 36, the disciples are required to become what God essentially is; comp. 1 Peter 1: 16;—Luke 15: 10 joy arises, a fresh spring of joy;—20: 33, does she become?—Rom. 11: 6, comes to be no more grace;—Heb. 11: 6, that God is, and, in the order of his providence, becomes a rewarder, &c. (See Kitto's *Journal of Sac. Lit.*, Vol. vi. pp. 433-6)—Besides 17 cases of *κατ' ἰδίαν*, *ἰδίαν* occurs 96 times, and is 78 times translated in E. V., by *own*, *his own*, *her own*, &c., according to the reference; and in all the other (omitting the present text) 17 instances this is still the force of the word.—*ἐκλύω*. The etymological idea of *unloosing*, *setting-free*, from entanglement, and hence, figuratively, of *making clear*, *settling by exposition*, is apparent in the N. T. use of *ἐκλύω*, Mark 4: 34 (E. V. *expounded*); Acts 19: 39; and, according to some copies, in the Sept. Gen. 41: 12.

The Note then goes on to collect and arrange the interpretations of this verse, citing, at length, all the great authorities, English and foreign, ancient and modern;—and a very interesting collection it is. Omitting, as we are compelled to do, the references and quotations, the following is the substance of the passage.

"We may arrange the interpretations and translations of this verse into three classes, according as *ἰδίαν* is referred to, 1., the readers of the prophecy; 'they are not to interpret each for himself,' irrespectively of, (1.) *Catholic consent*—the Romish idea; or (2.), *divine illumination*, or the *general sense of Scripture*:—2. to prophecy itself; 'no pr. is of self-interpretation,' but needs light from the event, or other revelation. But (1.), a multitude of prophecies, themselves all equally indeterminate, could not by combination be made to determine the meaning of one another. All prophecy, prior to the fulfilment, must be only useless and bewildering. The 'light shining in a dark place' would itself be darkness;—(2.), this interpretation is, therefore, irreconcilable with the nature of Christian faith and hope; Heb. 11: 1, &c.;—(3.), it contradicts the testimony of Scripture respecting some prophecies; 1 Tim. 4: 1;—(4.), sets aside one main end of prophecy, the guidance and consolation of the Church;—(5.), is at variance with the experience of the people of God in past ages, as of Noah, Abraham, David, Daniel, &c.;—and (6.), there are very many prophecies of Scripture that do interpret themselves just as readily and satisfactorily, as Micah's prophecy of the birth of the Messiah in Bethlehem, or as any of its plainest narratives:—or, 3., to the prophets; either, (1.), 'they could not themselves explain their own prophecies; or, (2.), 'they did not of themselves interpret the future, or the hidden counsels of God. [No pr. is by the mere impulse of the prophet's own mind,—not an interpretation of the will and purposes of God by the prophets themselves.] This view, (1.) satisfies the universal term in the proposition;—(2.) explains the use of *ἰδίαν*;—(3.) intimates that the 'light shining in a dark place' did not originate there;—(4.) furnishes a strong motive for 'taking heed';—and (5.) draws after it (*γὰρ*) the more explicit statement of v. 21;—nor does any other interpretation meet all of these five points."

This, though the valuable quotations are left out, will give a good notion of the plan and execution of the work. It is remarkably thorough, learned, and minutely careful; and the reviser evidently unites to a strong, clear mind, a high order of scholarship, and a deep insight of the modes of thought and expression characteristic of the New Testament writers. We hoped to find room for a selection of emendations, but must briefly give the volume an emphatic commendation to biblical students, ministers, and scholars.

#### MINOR POETRY.

From the accumulations of several months, we select a few volumes of the productions of secondary poets and poetasters, for a few words of remark. The first and best of these is—Zohrab; or, a *Midsummer Day's Dream*, and other poems. By WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON, author of an "Essay on Over-Population." (Longman and Co.) The author is a highly cultivated man, in whom poetical feeling is pure and intense enough to give a true charm and real worth to the verses he writes. The principal poem has the same subject as Mr. Matthew Arnold's *Sohrab and Rustum*; but is written neither imitatively nor competitively;—it has its own individuality and great merit and beauty: yet if we compare the two poems, Mr. Thornton's suffers by the comparison. We may quote a few lines, descriptive of Rustum's recognition of Zohrab as his own son:—

"One frantic burst of woe, one cry  
Of wild despair,—and now, with hands  
Fast clenched, and eyes fixed vacantly  
Upon the stiffening clay, he stands  
Speechless, till horror's gloom enthralls  
His darkened spirit, at its source  
Curling his life blood, and he falls  
Senseless beside the senseless corse.  
Nay, raise him not,—the mutual quest  
Is ended here,—the lost are won.  
After long search, together rest  
Victor and victim, sire and son:  
Pierced by one barb's envenomed force,  
Crushed beneath misery's equal weight,  
Sundered throughout life's devious course,  
On life's last verge associate."

Mr. Thornton's attraction to this subject was that

Zohrab's "old historical name" is still borne by his "own mother's kindred"; and the book is dedicated to his cousin, Edward Zohrab, the Turkish Consul-general in London. He would give himself "ancestral deeds to emulate"; but after a nobler pattern.

"Still Ahriman with Ormuzd strives  
Nor yet is Ill o'ercome of Good.

And fearful too shall be the feud  
Which Ormuzd's faithful followers wage,  
Ere Ahriman, at length subdued,  
Yield up his earthly appanage;  
And dire the perils they must dare  
Who seek God's kingdom to extend.  
Lord, be it mine their toils to share!  
Mine in Thy cause my life to spend!

What though in bodily presence weak,  
And in my speech contemptible,  
Aid from Thy grace I yet may seek  
In that great strife to quit me well."

In the remaining poems there is evidence that the author has materials, in thought and experience, for poetry; but he chiefly lacks the imagination needful for their poetical treatment. "The Cottage Allotment," an English Pastoral, in imitation of Virgil's First Eclogue, and the "Epistle to John Stuart Mill," in imitation of Horace to Mæcenas, are very cleverly done.

*Morbida; or Passion Past, and other Poems*: (Saunders and Otley.)—is a volume which comes to us with pencil corrections—a confession of haste and imperfection. It has considerable power of poetical expression, but its themes have no regular treatment, and do not interest. The title seems intended to convey a hint that the poems are, as the Preface tells us, "supposed utterances of an imaginary passion." We are also told that it "might be translated 'Love-Ghosts; or Evil Imaginations'—the word *Ghosts* suggests the theme and characteristics of these strains; the ideal, the departed; the something grave and the something grotesque." With many indications of power, and gleams of fine fancy, they must yet be pronounced only a specimen of the spasmodic and inarticulate poetry, of which we have far too much already. The author incorporates in his verse a whole little volume of phrases, words, and thoughts, from other poets; but honestly prints the original passages in notes, which form about a third of the contents of his book. There is Greek from Homer and Æschylus; Latin from Lucretius and Ovid; English from Byron, Shelly, Keats, and Mrs. Browning; Italian from Dante and Tasso; German from Goethe and Schiller; French from Rousseau and Lamartine; and a good deal more besides. We shall give the very best impression of the verses themselves, by quoting an imitation of Mrs. Browning's so-called *Translations from the Portuguese*:—

"Fade, forms too fair, fade back into the night;  
And flowers that seem to spring along my way,  
And in my heart, and from my mind, and seem  
Wreathed with her own flowers fairest—fade, and  
fall,  
And lie with last year's roses: they but bloomed  
To die; they were but flowers: these are but  
thoughts.  
Fade, if ye must; but bloom ye while ye may.  
Enough, that I have seen her, and that she  
Has smiled, though with a faint and fitful smile:  
Enough, that I may breathe the air she breathes,—  
The heaven—and sun me in her azure light,  
And see her bloom. And if I may not more,  
If that I may not (and I know I shall not)  
Outlive her winter-coldness—hours of mist  
And frost, ev'n in our Maying—let me die  
In dreams of what the flowers of spring might be."

—*Reflections from Nature and other Poems*; by RICHARD HARRIS (George Bell)—is the production of an author "who only recently has finished his school-days," and who asks "ample allowance" from an "indulgent public." Undoubtedly, there has been good and charming verse written by mere boys; but mere boys have no business to publish their verses unless it is good and charming, and needs no allowance or indulgence. The descriptive parts of these very long and ambitious "Reflections" and "Reminiscences," display a very remarkable power—of words; and maturity might have penetrated them with thought, and adorned them with beauty: but the young writer was betrayed by his friends when, at their "repeated entreaties" and "solicitations," he (to use his own peculiar phrases) "embarked" these "ebullitions of the mind" on "the wide ocean of public opinion." Let him cancel these pages, and publish no more "ebullitions"; and there is something better possible, by matured and careful effort, to one who has so much depth of heart and facility of expression.—*Biblical Sketches and Hymns*; by A. NEALE (W. and F. G. Cash)—is another volume of which we are sorry not to be able to speak, from the critical point of view, with an approbation equal to our good-will towards the pious and cultivated

authoress. Many of its pieces, like those of Mr. Harris, "were composed at a very childish age"; and "young years and slight acquaintance with the busy stage of life" are made to "plead for leniency" in the judgment pronounced on this fruit of "the earnest solicitation of friends." All this is very illegitimate, and can not reconcile us, even in the case of a lady, to upwards of 500 octavo pages, closely printed, of unsatisfactory verses. Yet, we are bound to say that Miss [?] Neale's verse is almost infinitely better than Mr. Harris's,—perhaps because the subjects and materials have been sought where the very best are to be found. The authoress has sentiment, a sense of beauty, and something of imagination. She writes fluently—too fluently, so as to be very verbose sometimes. But a melodious versification, and a sweet feeling that is ever present, make some otherwise imperfect passages quite charming; though strength, variety, intensity, and individuality, are wanting everywhere.

*The White Shroud, and other Poems*. By A. L. O. E. (Edinburgh: Gall and Inglis.) The composition which gives its name to this little volume, is founded on an old Highland superstition, by which those gifted with *second-sight* were supposed to see a shroud wrapped round the forms of those who were soon to die. It is pretty well treated, and made to teach a good moral lesson. Ernest, who has this truly unenviable gift of *second-sight*, has joined in the dance at a new-year's festival; and has seen the white shroud—which his eyes only see—wrap round the stalwart form of the soldier,—cling to the feet of the lovely maiden,—hang about the man of the world,—and wind closely to the breast of the student: and then—

"Slowly he turns him to depart,  
With drooping aspect and heavy heart,  
Eyes bent on earth — ha! whence that start!  
All turn to gaze, but his eyes remain  
Fixed with a strange and ghastly stare;  
They speak, but he answers not again,  
Why looks he downward? what sees he there?  
What would he tear from his heaving breast  
With convulsive effort?—The pang is o'er;  
One silent prayer to his God address  
And his spirit has found a place of rest:  
He sees his fate, but he dreads no more!  
With solemn aspect, and yet serene,  
He quits for ever that dazzling scene,  
And calmly moves through the wondering crowd,  
Earth's pilgrim wrapped in his snow-white shroud!"

Thus the shroud rests on the seer himself, also; and the shadow of death falls on his pathway, as on the path of all men; and the lesson is—

"On, on, to the goal we're speeding  
Life's short path to the grave is leading!  
Mortals! upon the present hang  
Eternal bane or bliss!  
Let's give our thoughts to another world,  
We are passing away from this!"

"The Spirits of Light" has better intention than execution; the "Thoughts" are very unequal; and the sketches of "Women of Holy Writ" are the most poetical and satisfying of the slight but graceful verses which make up this little volume.—There is something indescribably sweet in the spirit of a little book entitled—*The Dove on the Cross, and other Poems* (Nisbet and Co); written, as we learn from the dedication, by a sister of Lady Teignmouth. The tone of suffering is heard in all these simple and elegant verses,—but it is a tone softened by patience and trust, and that swells at times into the joyfulness of hope and love. As a book of verses for a Christian soul in the chamber of sickness or grief, though it contains no poetry of a very high order, this volume may prove a welcome companion and a soothing friend. Not as among the best, but the briefest, we give these few lines on "Plain Paths":—

"Be thou content to find the narrow way  
Made plain for thee to walk in day by day;  
Serve thou thy God with heart and soul and might;  
Darkness and doubt are wrong, belief is right;  
To him that seeketh, God vouchsafeth light.  
But think not that which seemeth right to thee  
Must needs be so for all men. Thou canst see  
Footprints of light upon the world's highway,  
Left there by Him who had not where to lay  
His lowly head,—the plainest, nearest thee;  
Duty is plain unto sincerity.  
There may be footsteps which thou canst not see,  
Made plain by heaven's light to other men,—  
Jesus went many ways unto Jerusalem."

*Thoughts and Sketches in Verse*. By CAROLINE DENT. (A. Hall and Co.)—"Messages from the beautiful outward world to the spirit of man"—gladly we receive them, offered, as they are, with gentle courtesy; and we answer for ourselves to the bearer of them, with cordiality and thanks, that they have fulfilled her design of elevating and soothing us. There is grace and music, almost to perfectness, in the form of these poems; and there is in their substance a fine commingling of thought and experience and affection, baptized with the pure and devout feeling that flows from a deep Christian faith. A fine poem



opens the volume, "The Death of Siward"—the old Northumbrian chieftain of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, of whom it is recorded, "that when he found his end near, he called for his armour, and, seated upon a raised couch on the dais of his hall, awaited the last enemy with the same fearless demeanour with which he had met every other." We extract a few stanzas, which will be felt to have the vividness and intensity of true poetry.

"They placed him high in his trophied hall  
With his burnish'd armour on,  
And the warrior-fire in his deepen'd eye  
With dauntless lustre shone.

"He seem'd to hear the measur'd step  
Of a banner'd host draw near,  
And the sound of the trumpet's gathering call  
Peel'd loud on his listening ear.

"And then to the doing of single fight  
His rigid nerves were strung,  
And with steady aim that spear was couch'd  
Which on many a shield had rung.

"And the serfs stood round, who the headlong might  
Of the conflict oft had shared,  
But they felt that before their Chieftain's soul  
Had never so proudly dared.

"And on through the ardent hours of day  
Was that dauntless posture held,  
Till the vassals deem'd the fearful foe  
By their Chieftain's bearing quelled.

"And the minstrel look'd on his silent harp,  
And he felt that a strain of power  
Might yet ring forth from its magic chords,  
For that peerless triumph-hour.

"Proudly he look'd,—but his kindling eye  
Soon turned from the harp away,  
For the form of a spectre-hand was seen  
On the voiceless chords to play.

"He knew the sign! that the race he loved  
Must yield to the spirit-foe,—  
That the flame of old Siward's valiant soul  
But gleam'd with expiring glow!

"That harp must be waked on the funeral day  
To the dirge's solemn wail;  
Then the minstrel's hand shall be cold for aye,  
And the minstrel's voice shall fail.

"The sun went down, and fervently  
He pour'd his setting rays  
Through the trophied hall, till the warrior's mien  
Was bathed in its gorgeous blaze;

"But it faded soon from the skies away,  
And the evening shades fell drear:  
And the hand o'er the harp more slowly moved,  
And Death drew yet more near.

"But yielded not that old man's form,  
Nor quail'd his fiery glance;  
And the only sign of his ebbing life  
Was the lowering of the lance.

"The hand still keeps its weaken'd grasp,  
Though earthward droops the spear,  
Lower, yet lower—the spirit hath pass'd—  
'Tis DEATH hath triumphed here!"

Our bundle of the minor poetry is not exhausted, but here for the present we must stop,—to resume, perhaps, next week.

### Literary Miscellany.

THE GRAND DUCHESS CONSTANTINE AT HOME.—I was shown into a drawing-room, to await the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had not returned from Cronstadt. He fills the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, lately occupied by Prince Menshikov, who has been sent to command the fleet at Sebastopol, and who may there one day pay the penalty, in his person, of the war of which he was one of the principal instigators. The walls of the drawing-room were covered with oil-paintings, chiefly sea-views, by Russian artists; and there were many paintings laid against the chairs and sides of the room, and water-colour paintings lying on the table; the whole having an appearance of elegant *négligé*, by which I could see that it was used more as a private than as a state-room. An examination of these works of art afforded me some occupation, while I could hear in the distance a band of music playing in the grounds. I was standing, leaning over a chair and looking out of a window, with my back to the door, when I heard these words, in a pleasing tone and in good English, "with a slight foreign accent:—"You are waiting for the Grand Duke, I suppose?" I turned round, and, a little to my confusion, saw three ladies standing close by me. I bowed respectfully to the lady in advance, and replied that I had been directed to meet his Imperial Highness at eight o'clock. The Grand Duchess, for it was no other who now honoured me with her conversation, was accompanied by two of her ladies-in-waiting. Her Imperial Highness said she had heard of my having been very unwell, and expressed a hope that I was better. I replied, that I had only risen from my bed in obedience to the commands of the Grand Duke. Her Imperial Highness then informed me that it was uncertain when the Grand Duke would return; and added, in the most *naïf* manner, that I might know who was addressing me, "Even I do not know, and I am his wife!" I again bowed, when she said that she should certainly hear if he was detained, and would let me know; she recommended me, in the meanwhile, to wait, saying that she would send me

sometea, and the last English newspaper, which had just come to hand. She then retired, with her attendants, by the door by which she had entered, and soon after returned alone, with a copy of the *Illustrated London News*, which she handed to me, saying, "See! it has not yet been opened, and is the last number received." It was addressed to the Grand Duke, and had not passed under the scrutiny of the Censor; its destination to a member of the Imperial Family being a safeguard from the mutilating scissors of that important functionary. Her Imperial Highness then retired, and I soon saw her in the garden, walking with her suite. She is a person of very pleasing appearance, rather above the middle height, of sweet and intellectual countenance, and decidedly pretty and engaging. She appeared to be about three-and-twenty, and was dressed with great simplicity in white, with scarcely any ornament except a few tasteful flowers in her white bonnet. The Grand Duke, on his arrival, carried on a long conversation in English on the loss of the *Tiger*, and on maritime subjects in general. The Lieutenant says:—"I was much pleased with the ingenious manner in which the Grand Duke Constantine spoke of the exploits of the *Arrogant* and the *Hecla*. He said, 'Have you heard what your countryman has done?' I replied that I had not. 'Well,' said his Imperial Highness, 'of all bold and seaman-like operations, this of Captain Hall's—taking his steamer seven miles up a creek of intricate navigation, in an enemy's country—is the most daring I could have imagined; I cannot but admire such gallantry, even in an enemy.'—*The English Prisoners in Russia; a Personal Narrative of the First Lieut. of H.M.S. Tiger.*

INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—The Emperor was standing in the middle of the room, dressed in the plain dark-blue uniform of a General-in-Chief, and wore a simple white enamelled cross at the button-hole of his chest. This, I believe, was the cross of the Order of St. George, an honour conferred only upon persons who have rendered important service to their country. I imagine that his Imperial Majesty has not yet assumed the decoration of the highest class of the Order, which is worn by such men as Paskewitch, Woronzoff, &c., and which was described to me as different in size from that worn by the Emperor. I expected to see a fine tall man, but was not prepared to find his Imperial Majesty so much superior to the generality of men in height and appearance. He certainly did not look more than fifty: nor were there any particular signs of care on his countenance, at least not more than one sees in every man of his age. His features were fine and regular, his head bold in the centre, and his eyes expressive of mildness, quite in accordance with his words. I was aware that his Majesty spoke both English and French, and hoped that he would address me in my native tongue. As I bowed and stepped forward, he addressed me as "Monsieur le Lieutenant," and inquired after my health, whether I had got rid of my fever, and how and when I had caught it. He asked me about the loss of the *Tiger*, and inquired why we had not anchored, being so near the land. I replied that the fog was very thick, and that by our reckoning we were some distance from the land when the vessel struck. He asked if I was married, made some kind inquiries respecting the family of my late captain, and informed me that Mrs. Giffard was gone to Odessa, to join her husband, not having heard of his death. His Imperial Majesty then said, that it had been his intention to grant the captain his liberty; but as that was now impossible, he would extend that grace to me as the next in command, and asked me how I should like to go home. I was quite taken aback by this announcement, as although I had been told at Odessa that I should have my liberty, still I did not anticipate that it would be granted so soon and so freely. I was, therefore, unprepared to answer the question as to my intended route, and said that I really had not thought of it; upon which his Imperial Majesty burst into a fit of laughter, much amused at my surprise and embarrassment, and said, "Allez donc pensez-y (Go and think about it), and let me know this evening, through the Minister of War, what road you would like to take." He then bowed me out of the room, turning to the Prince, to whom he made some remark in Russian, and the latter followed me. When we were in the outer room the Prince shook hands with me, congratulating me on my release, and said, "I suppose we shall not again see you against us?" and on joining the other officers in the hall, I received their congratulations also, one of them telling me that they knew very well a week previously that I was to have my release; still it had not transpired, to my knowledge. I gladly accepted the offer of Prince Dolgorouki, to fall in with the *cortège* of his Imperial Majesty, who was preparing to attend Divine service in the chapel of the palace.—*Ibid.*

THE CZAR AT PRAYERS.—The Empress occupied a seat to my left, the rest of the assembly standing during the service. Her Majesty was evidently suffering from ill-health, and only rose occasionally during particular parts: the ladies of the court were behind her and the Emperor. The Imperial family were to the right, on the opposite side of the chapel, with the general officers behind them; the ministers stood in the centre, where I was. Three arches supported by square columns, separated the Imperial family from their suites. The service was conducted by two priests, arrayed in gorgeous robes of green and gold, with mitres on their heads. One stood within the screen of the altar, the centre door of which was open; and the other in the chapel, outside the screen, holding a book, from which he read portions of the Scriptures. The service was chanted, and sometimes sung, by a choir of fifty men and boys of all ages, placed twenty-five on each side of the altar, facing each other. There was no instrumental music, but it was some time before I could feel certain of this fact; for such was the intonation, and the various voices were so per-

fectly harmonised, as to imitate the swelling tones of an organ, which imparted a striking solemnity to the performance. At times the screen was closed—during the consecration of the Eucharist, I suppose; at other times two assistants entered from side doors, with censers of burning incense, which they handed to the priest; the latter, taking them, swung them three times towards the congregation, who repeatedly crossed themselves; and this, with the repetition of a few words (*Kyrie eleison*), was all the part that the congregation took in the service and responses. Once during the service I was honoured with the observation of the Emperor; at another time the eyes of all the people present were turned towards me: they were, no doubt, praying for a release from their enemies. The service concluded, the ministers and generals went out of the chapel into the room in which the other officers had remained, and we all drew up in a line on one side, whilst the ladies formed the other side of the avenue through which the Imperial family returned to their apartments.—*Ibid.*

ANECDOTES OF ROBERT HALL.—Mr. Hall like Dr. Johnson professed to believe in preternatural appearances; and certainly from his manner when speaking of such subjects, his credence seemed to be sincere. The first evening I ever spent with him was at the house of Mr. W—y, near the Bristol Bridge. Of course he was the lion of the company. The party broke up late, and the latter part of the conversation turned upon apparitions. He defended his belief, not only in the possibility but in the actuality of these appearances, with much ingenuity and ability, and seemed to convince himself, if not others; and when we were to separate he refused to go home at that midnight hour, unless some of us accompanied him. His arguing and fear certainly seemed more than oddity or affectation. . . . He was at the Tabernacle the first time I ever preached in Bristol, and when I was little more than seventeen. When I came down from the pulpit, as I passed him he said, "Sir, I liked your sermon much better than your quotations." I never knew him severe upon a preacher, however moderate his abilities, if, free from affectation, he spoke with simplicity, nor tried to rise above his level. But as to others, nothing could be occasionally more witty and crushing than his remarks. One evening, in a rather crowded place, (I was sitting by him,) a minister was preaching very finely and flourishingly to little purpose, from the "white horse," and the "red horse," and the "black horse," and the "pale horse" in the Revelation. He sat very impatiently, and when the sermon closed, he pushed out towards the door, saying "Let me out of this horse-fair." I was once in the library at the Academy, conversing with one of the students, who was speaking of his experience and lamented the hardness of his heart. Mr. Hall, as he was near, taking down a book from the shelf, hearing this, turned towards him and said, "Well, thy heart is soft enough; that's a comfort." I could not laugh at this; it grieved me; for the young man was modest, and humble and diffident. A minister, popular too, one day said to me, "I wonder you think so highly of Mr. Hall's talents. I was some time ago travelling with him into Wales, and we had several disputes, and I more than once silenced him." I concluded how the truth was, and some weeks after, when his name was mentioned, Mr. Hall asked me if I knew him? "I lately travelled with him," said he; "and it was wonderful, sir, how such a baggage of ignorance and confidence could have been squeezed into the vehicle. He disputed and wearied me with his dogmatism and perverseness, till God was good enough to enable me to go to sleep"—*Autobiography, &c., of the Rev. W. Jay.*

### Gleanings.

A new floating church is about being established in Birkenhead.

There are 248 Unitarian ministers in the United States, more than one-fifth of whom were born at Boston.

The wrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom, in the year 1853, were 832, of which 253 occurred on the east coast.

Mr. N. P. Willis, we regret to learn, despairs of recovery from the consumption with which he has long been afflicted.

Miss Blanchard, a medical graduate of Cleveland College, Ohio, has been refused admission to visit the female wards of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The sum of £15,000 is collected by the London clergy annually in penny subscriptions from the poor, to be returned to them with interest during the inclemency of winter.

Mr. Dobell, the author of the "Roman," and of "Balder," under the name of Sydney Yendys, and Mr. Alex. Smith, whose poems made so much noise a short time since, are both hard at work.

A few days ago the remains of John Battle were buried in the old parish churchyard, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. He had reached the advanced age of 103. He had been confined to his home for some weeks, and was previously able to get about tolerably well.

The 14th of September has become memorable—1, for the retreat of the Russian army from Moscow, and the entry of the French into the city, when it was burnt, in 1812; 2, for the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852; 3, for the debarkation of the allied forces in the Crimea in 1854.

Messrs. Edward T. Bellhouse and Co., of Eagle Foundry, are now engaged in the construction of a complete iron shell and framework for a spacious portable theatre, for Mr. George Coppin, in Melbourne. It seems that Mr. Coppin has engaged Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, to perform in the principal towns in Australia for 200 nights, for which performance he pays Mr. Brooke the sum of £50 per night, or £10,000 for 200 nights!



When the Queen stopped at Newark the other day, the Town-Clark wanted to read a long address, but her Majesty said she would not give him the trouble, as she had seen a copy of it. The Mayor then presented the *Mace*. Sir George Grey, much puzzled, asked what this meant? and was told that "the insignia had been presented to the corporation by King Charles the First," and that it was customary in the presence of a sovereign to offer it in the manner he had just seen.

One John M. Weare, of Seabrook (U.S.), has recently obtained a patent for *holding cows' tails still* during the operation of milking. The machine is fastened to one of the animal's hamstrings, and the tail is compressed. Mr. Weare politely styles his discovery the "Milkmaid's Protector." His claim is as follows:—"I claim the Milkmaid's Protector, constructed as specified, viz., a combination of hamstring and tail nippers, applied together, and made to operate as described."

Hair (says Leigh Hunt) is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials, and survives us, like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that, with the lock of hair belonging to a child or a friend, we may almost look up to heaven, and compare notes with the angelic nature—may almost say, "I have a piece of thee here, not unworthy of thy being now."

At the anti-ministerial meeting at Sheffield last week, on the subject of the war, the Mayor presided, but absolved himself from agreement with the requisitionists. Councillor Alcock said, "Lord Aberdeen could not control the whole Cabinet; but really, if he could, they ought all to be impeached and shot." (Cheers and laughter.) The Mayor: "Come, Mr. Alcock, you are going too far." (Laughter.) Mr. Alcock: "You don't suppose I mean anything, do you?" (Roars of laughter.)

Charles Lamb was a clerk in the Accountant's Office in the East India House, commencing on a respectable and rising salary, his sole labours being to copy papers into books of record. When he retired, after thirty-five years' service, his income had increased to £700 a-year, and he was then allowed a retiring life-allowance of £450 a-year. Great consideration was shown him by his superiors. On one occasion, however (the usual office hours being nominally from 10 to 4) he entered his office at noon. The principal said, "Mr. Lamb, you really do come so late." Lamb paused and said, with the arch simplicity which distinguished him, "True, Sir; but then—I go away so early!"

When John Martin painted his celebrated picture of "The Last Man," in which was depicted with such wonderful and awful effect a man standing alone, with uplifted hands, apparently overwhelmed with the conviction that he was the last man, no one ever imagined who that last man would be; but it is now probable (says the *Western Times*) that it will be the sexton of Exmouth Church, for the vicar in his sermon last Sunday said, "At the last day, some will have been in their graves but a year or a day, or perhaps in this churchyard, whilst the sexton is performing the last rites to a corpse, the coffin will burst before his eyes, and the body ascend, to the astonishment of the wondering sexton."

In an old newspaper, of the date 1662, we find the following edifying notice:—"April twelfth, his Majesty is pleased to declare that, by reason of the approaching heat of summer, he shall continue to touch for the evil only till the end of this present month; after then, not till October." All the time the plague was extending its fearful ravages, we find not a word!—during the week that London was burning there is not a line noting the ruin of the first city of the realm; but merely, a week or two after, a remark that orders had been given to clear away the rubbish! Little foreign news, but we are duly informed where the court is. — *Weekly News*.

The following is an extract from a young lady's diary in Australia:—"Sept. 26. Not only are we at the antipodes in point of situation from England, but everything here is the very reverse of all that we have been accustomed to at home. Eagles here are white and swans are black; cockatoos and parrots are as common as our hedge-sparrows; it is winter in July, and summer in January; night here when our friends at home have broad daylight, and, of course, *vice versa*. The leaves of Australian trees do not fall, but, instead, the trees shed their bark; the flowers are mostly without perfume, and the birds without song; the howls hoot only by day; the north winds are warm, and the east winds healthy; and last, not least, of these marvels, there is a fruit called the wild cherry which actually grows with the stone outside. These are some of the natural wonders of Australia; but after having been only a few days in Melbourne, the social ones that I have met with are even more striking. Ladies are at a premium, and have no lack of suitors; using our hands is not considered debasing; those that were the poorer classes are richer than the fine gentlemen who land here; and servants are accustomed to have the upper hand of their masters and mistresses."

#### BIRTHS.

July 9th, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR TAYLOR, of a son.  
September 27th, at 8, Belitha-terrace, Barnsbury-park, the wife of the Rev. B. H. COOPER, B.A., of a son.  
September 28th, at 4, Stepney-green, the wife of the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., of a son.  
September 29th, at Mansfield, the wife of the Rev. W. JACKSON, of a daughter.  
September 29th, at 11, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, B.A., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

September 16th at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Keynsham, Mr. JAMES TURNER, of Hoxton, to Miss MARY RACKER, of Keynsham.  
September 25th, at Cambridge, by the Rev. Hutton Fisher, M.A., vicar of Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, WILLIAM WESTER FISHER, Esq., M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine in the University, to CATHERINE MONTAGU, youngest daughter of the late H. E. H. WOODHAM, Esq., of Newbury, Berks.  
September 26th, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Chesham,

Staffordshire, by the Rev. Charles Hargreaves, THOMAS REAP, Esq., of the City-road, London, to Miss ELIZA WARDLE, of Rochester, Staffordshire.

September 27th, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. John Angel James, Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, of 13, Calthorpe-street, Edgbaston, third son of the late JAMES JAMES, Esq., to HARRIET MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. HOPKINS, of the Crescent.

September 27th, at Gildersome, by the father of the bride, the Rev. D. WILLIAMS, of Blackburn, to MATILDA EMMA, daughter of the Rev. A. G. KINGMAN, A.M., Incumbent.

September 27th, at Birstal, JOHN BAKER, eldest son of P. WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Holly Mount, Rawtenstall, to MARY, eldest daughter of T. W. HENNINGWAY, Esq., of Hare Park, Highdown, near Leeds.

October 2nd, at Chalgrove, Oxon, by the Rev. R. F. Lawrence, CHARLES, second son of Mr. JOSEPH GAMMON, of Wallingford, to LAURA, younger daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS CANNON, of Westcott, Bucks.

#### DEATHS.

September 11th, at his residence, after a few hours' illness, 2 X, Westbourne-park-road, JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq.

September 13th, in his passage to Marseilles, on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, W. H. BARTLETT, Esq., author of "Walks about Jerusalem," "Forty days in the Desert," and other works.

September 22nd, at his residence, Clifton, Bedfordshire, in the 74th year of his age, ROBERT RAYNARD, gentleman, formerly of Noble-street, in the City of London, and of Leicester, merchant, second son of the late ROBERT RAYNARD, Esq., Kingston, Surrey.

September 24th, from a long and lingering complaint, Mrs. WARNER, the celebrated actress.

September 25th, after three days' illness, of apoplexy, in his 35th year, at his residence, Brunswick-parade, Barnsbury-road, Islington, London, Mr. DAVID REES, draper, the fifth son of the Rev. THOMAS REES, of Huntingdon, near Kingston, Herefordshire, sincerely regretted by an affectionate wife and numerous friends.

September 26th, at Tewkesbury, Mrs. SARAH VERNON, aged 80, thus surviving her son-in-law, the Rev. W. Hawkins, only three weeks.

September 27th, after a long illness, and leaving a widow and five young children, the Rev. W. C. WOOL, for one year pastor of the Independent Church, Kingswood, near Weston-under-Edge, and previously pastor of the Independent Church, Tisbury, Wilts, aged 34 years.

September 28th, at Chipping Norton, Oxon, after several weeks' illness, Mr. GEORGE MARY SMITH, bookseller, &c., aged 79. His end was peace.

September 29th, quite suddenly, RICHARD BODGER, Esq., of Stamford, Beds, son of the late RICHARD BODGER Esq., of Southill.

September 29th, in Welbeck-street, after a few hours' illness, GEORGE LEITCH ROYCE, M.D., F.R.S., one of the Physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

September 29th, Mr. EDWARD SHAWESBURY, of King's-row, Walsworth, for many years collector to the Congregational School, Lewisham.

September 30th, the Rev. ANTHONY BATESON, the beloved minister of Providence Chapel, Middleton, near Manchester, aged 39.

October 2nd, at Leeds, at the house of her father, Robert Jowitt, Esq., RACHEL, the wife of the Rev. ANDREW REED, of Norwich, aged 37.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On the Stock Exchange, as elsewhere, the news from the Crimea has been the all-absorbing topic of interest. On Friday there was a decline in Consols and the market opened on Saturday with a further downward tendency, but, owing to the general confidence inspired by the details of the landing in the Crimea, they subsequently experienced an advance of a quarter per cent., and closed with a firm appearance. On Monday, the City was generally the scene of considerable excitement in consequence of the glorious news from the Crimea. In most of the walks of business groups of mercantile men were collected throughout the day, discussing with animation the details of the operations, so far as they have yet transpired. In the Stock Exchange there was a very full attendance of members, who gave vent to their patriotic sentiments by repeated rounds of cheering and by singing *en masse* the National Anthem. Business was very limited prior to the regular opening of the market, transactions were entered into in Consols for account as high as 96½, or ¾ per cent. above the closing quotation of Saturday, but it was soon discovered that sales preponderated, chiefly on account of parties who had effected speculative purchases in anticipation of the capture of Sebastopol, and at the close prices were only ½ per cent. higher than on Saturday afternoon. The present supply of real stock in the market, coupled with the sustained demand for money, is of course adverse to any material improvement in the funds. It is probable, however, that henceforth the market will assume a degree of intrinsic stability which, notwithstanding the recent absence of fluctuation, has during the past three or four weeks been rather wanting.

The Stock Market to-day is very sluggish. This inaction arises in a great degree from an absence of business, owing to so many of the habitues of the Stock Exchange being out of town, and to the impression prevalent that this victory will by no means terminate the war, but that the Emperor will be incited by his reverses to more desperate struggles in other quarters, where it will be less easy to reach him. Money is in active demand, and will be so to meet the commercial bills falling due to-morrow. Consols have been dealt in to a limited extent at 95½ 96½ for money, and 95½ 96½ for account, and continue steady at these prices. Bank Stock for the opening on the 19th has been dealt in at 215; India Stock at 250; India Bonds at 10s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills at 5s to 8s. prem. Exchequer Bonds, 99½ 100.

In Foreign Securities Mexican Stock has been dealt in at 25; Portuguese 4 per Cents. at 42; Sardinian Bonds at 87; and Turkish Scrip at 3½ 3½ prem.

Railway Shares have kept pretty steady at yesterday's closing prices, with rather a disposition to improvement. Caledonians were dealt in at 62½ 62½ ex. div.; Great Northern at 87½; Great Western, 72 72½; North Western, 102 to 102½; South Western, 83; Midlands, 70½; South Eastern, 64½. Foreign shares were good. Union Bank of Australia were dealt in at 68½ 69; Australasia, 83½ 83½. London Stock, 108. Canada Government stock, 110½.

The specie arrivals of the week amounted to about £850,000. The exports included £300,000 on Turkish loan, but were not otherwise considerable.

The railway calls for the month of October, so far as they have yet been advertised, amount, exclusive of some heavy payments on Canada Trunk shares, the total of which is not known, to £1,365,044 against £1,100,965 in the corresponding month of last year. The total called during the ten months of 1854 has been £11,562,065 against £9,083,801 in the like period of 1853.

Occasional failures continue to be announced in the manufacturing districts. A small one has occurred in Manchester during the week, and the letters from Bradford state the suspension of Mr. James Mitchell, an extensive woollen manufacturer. The amount of his liabilities is not known, but they are supposed to reach £100,000.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week are entirely without any new feature. At Manchester there are dulness and caution, but no want of general stability. At Birmingham the ironmasters, at their quarterly meeting, have resolved to maintain existing rates, and in the other departments of business there is a fair employment, although the effects of the commercial depression in the United States continue to be felt. The Nottingham report shows a slight increase in the number of transactions, but there also, the absence of a good American demand creates depression. In the woollen districts everything is going on satisfactorily. The Irish linen-markets remain inactive, and stocks are accumulating.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised eight vessels—four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,897 tons; two to New Zealand, with an aggregate burden of 1,133 tons; one to Adelaide, of 869 tons; and one to Melbourne, of 741 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 5,627 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to flatness.

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of Sept., 1854.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,589,730	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,994,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,589,730
		Silver Bullion	—
	26,589,730		26,589,730

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,558,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	8,710,358	— (including	—
Public Deposits	5,363,579	Dead Weight Annuity)	10,906,965
Other Deposits	9,768,357	Other Securities	15,487,091
Seven Day and other	—	Notes	7,293,490
Bills	1,021,395	Gold and Silver Coin	649,156
	24,416,682		24,416,682

J. R. ELSLEY, Deputy Cashier.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1854.

Friday, September 29th, 1854.

#### BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

HUTTON, T. B., Birmingham, wine merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

WOOLDRIDGE, H., Strand, publisher, October 9, November 9; solicitors, Messrs. Brunnett and Co., Temple.

WILKS, W., Peterborough Villas, St. John's Wood, builder, October 12, November 10; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court.

GOUDA, C., Great Yarmouth, baker, October 11, November 8; solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, and Messrs. Holt and Son, Great Yarmouth.

CHANCELLOR, J., Phoenix-place, Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, funeral-carriage-maker, October 12, November 14; solicitors, Messrs. Marsden and Pritchard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

REEVE, W. J., Beaufort-buildings, coal-merchant, October 14, November 14; solicitors, Messrs. Hillyer and Fenwick, Fenchurch-street.

BRIDGES, J., Penzance, silversmith, October 10, November 9; solicitors, Messrs. Rooker and Co., Plymouth, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

RHODES, P., Menstone, Yorkshire, innkeeper, October 13, November 10; solicitors, Mr. Foster, Bradford, and Mr. Swidmink, Leeds.

MILLS, J., Leeds, printer, October 13, November 9; solicitors, Mr. Bell, Craven-street, and Mr. Prest, Leeds.

GERTY, R., Liverpool, ship-builder, October 11, November 3; solicitor, Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

BARNES, J., Manchester, engraver to calico-printers, October 16, November 3; solicitors, Messrs. Barlow and Aston, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COWAN, Glasgow, glass merchant, October 9.

ATKINSON, Shore, Leith, spirit merchant, October 9.

TAYLOR, J. and A., Glasgow, carters, October 12.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

WATSON and KINGSTON, Rochdale, mercers, second div. of 4½, October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—MILNE, Manchester, grocer, div. of 10d., October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—WADINGTON, Wigan, draper, first div. of 10s. 4d., October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—EWBANK, Manchester, share-broker, further div. of 5s. 9d., October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—MARSDEN and CLAYTON, Rochdale, cotton manufacturers, second div. of 8d., October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—MAYESON and CLAYTON, Rochdale, first and final div. of 1s. 1d. on the separate estate of T. Marsden, dealer, October 17, and every subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hernaman, Manchester—ALLEYSON, Liverpool, drysalter, third div. of ½d., October 11, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—CHESHIRE, Hartford, salt-manufacturer, third div. of ½d., October 11, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—WHITNEY, Birkenhead, currier, first div. of 3s. 6d., October 11, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—MEAD, Liverpool, iron-merchant, fifth div. of 1½d. on the separate estate, October 11, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—BOULT, Liverpool, stock broker, first div. of ½d., October 11, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

Tuesday, October 3rd, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Bethell, Saundersfoot, St. Isells's Pembroke-shire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BARNES, J., Ulverston, Lancashire, grocer, October 11, November 14; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

CLARK, W., Surbiton, Surrey, builder, October 13, November 16; solicitor, Mr. Spinks, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

FRANK, J., Ruthin, Denbighshire, scrivener, October 13, November 6; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.



ROLFE, J., Faversham, Kent, tailor, October 11, November 13; solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane.  
SMART, J., Great Tower-street, City, wine merchant, October 10, November 18; solicitors, Messrs. Stevenson and Ley, Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

WALTON, S., Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer, 1st div. of 1d., October 10, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Pott's, Manchester.

## Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, October 2, 1854.

With a fair supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day, the Market was dull, and red Wheat sold 1s. to 2s. 4 q. under last Monday's prices; fine samples of white however were fully as dear. The best foreign Wheat could not be bought on lower terms, but inferior sorts were very dull sale. Good fresh Flour, both English and foreign, sold pretty readily, being scarce and wanted. New malting Barley was more inquired after, and 1s. dearer, and grinding sorts readier sale. In Beans and Peas no material alteration. The supply of Oats being only moderate, good fresh Corn sold pretty freely at rather better prices. Linseed fully as dear, and Cakes in good demand. New Rye was inquired after.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 2.

The arrival of cattle and sheep from the continent into the port of London during the past week has been again large. The Custom-house returns give an entry of 1,404 oxen, 414 cows, 567 calves, 571 pigs, and 9,873 sheep, making a total of 12,849 head.

The tone of the market to-day at Smithfield was generally better.

The entire supply of beef in the market was again very large, say, to the extent of 4,700 head of beasts, but prime quality was nevertheless short, and in consequence firmly maintained last week's prices, with, in some instances, an advance of 2d. per stone for all but the inferior descriptions of meat.

Veal was in demand, and the finest calves realized at the rate of 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb., being a rise of 4d. per stone.

There was a good supply of sheep as regards number. The best quality of mutton met with a better sale, and the prices fully recovered from the depression which took place on Friday last. Second-rate qualities were, however, a very slow trade.

Lamb, which is now almost out of season, was a slow trade. Pork meets with a readier sale.

COALS, Monday, October 2.—Buddle's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.—Hasting's Hartley, 18s. 6d.—Holywell, 19s.—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe, 18s. 6d.—Tanfield Moor Butes, 16s. 3d.—Walker Primrose, 15s. 6d.—Walls-end—Bell and Brown, 21s.—Gosforth, 21s.—Hedley, 21s.—Hotspur, 19s.—Northumberland, 19s.—Riddell, 21s.—Lambton's Primrose, 22s. 3d.—Pensher, 21s. 6d.—Russell's Hetton, 22s. 6d.—Stewart's, 23s.—Whitworth, 11s. 6d.—Pease's West, 17s. 6d.—Birchgrove Graigola, 24s.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, OCT. 3.—The market has again closed with a hardening tendency, and compared with the current rates of last week, prices of Americans are 1-16d. per lb. dearer. Everything else well maintains the previous value; but none are quotably higher. The sales have been estimated at 10,000 bales, 1,500 for export, 2,000 on speculation, and comprising 100 Pernam and Maranhão, at 5½d. to 6½d.; 300 Egyptians, at 6d. to 10d.; 1,200 Surat, at 3d. to 4½d.; and 100 Sey Islands, at 12d. to 15d. per lb.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

MINCING-LANE, OCT. 3.

SUGAR.—The market has been firm, and a fair amount of business has been done at last week's prices. 880 hogsheads of West India sold, including 350 hogsheads Barbadoes, in public sale at 30s. to 37s. 4,900 bags of Mauritius sold in public sale at 25s. to 34s. 6d.; grainy, 40s. 6d.; and 2,300 bags Bengal, at 33s. to 35s. 6d. The refined market steady. Brown lumps, 43s.; grocery, 43s. 6d. to 49s., which were last Friday's prices.

COFFEE.—We do not make any alteration in prices, but the public sales went off without spirit. 150 casks in public sale sold from 55s. to 59s. 6d. 180 bags native partly sold at 44s. 6d. 400 cases Neigherry chiefly bought in at 58s. 920 bags Madras (Sheverey Hills) sold at 50s. to 47s.

TEA.—The trade have bought good Congou steadily at full prices. Speculators and exporters have been inactive to-day, but common Congou is firm at 11d.

SALTPETRE.—700 bags were offered in public auction; and sold at, and after the sale, refraction, 11½, 23s., to 23s. 6d., refraction 9½, 24s., ref. 6½, 25s. 6d., which were about previous rates.

RICE.—The market is very firm, a fair amount of business done at very full prices.

RUM.—This article has an upward tendency. Proofs, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.

OILS.—Have been steady at yesterday's prices.

COTTON.—100 bales, only, sold to-day.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 82s. 6d. to 83s.

TALLOW.—150 barrels sold in public sale 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

TALLOW remains quoted 62s. 6d. on the spot.

In other articles no material alteration.

## Advertisements.

## EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIALL, whose School has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, for board and education.

They will have Vacancies for Pupils after the present quarter. The best masters equipped for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References: Rev. G. Legge, L.L.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; William Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. G. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and E. Miall, M.P., Sydenham Park, London.

The ensuing quarter commences on the 3rd of October.

MISS SMITH takes the present opportunity of announcing to her friends and the public, that she intends, after the ensuing Christmas Vacation, to RELINQUISH her Establishment for Young Ladies in favour of Mrs. HEATHCOTE, whom she is most happy to introduce as highly qualified for the work of Tuition, and as having been previously engaged in it.

Her husband, the Rev. Frederick William Heathcote, will use his talents also for the benefit of the pupils in certain departments, by which means their progress must be considerably advanced.

Miss Smith presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public for the patronage she and her late relatives so long enjoyed, and begs the same may be continued to her successor. She feels persuaded that the confidence which may be reposed in Mrs. Heathcote will not be disappointed.

Newport Pagnell, Sept. 20th, 1854.

MRS. HEATHCOTE, wife of the Rev. Frederick William Heathcote, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has made an arrangement to SUCCEED, at Christmas next, to the School for many years conducted by the late Mrs. Ward and the Misses Smith, at Newport Pagnell.

In making this announcement, Mrs. Heathcote assures those parents who entrust their children to her care, that no effort will be spared to promote their moral and intellectual progress, as well as their domestic comforts.

Newport Pagnell is easily accessible, being less than four miles from Wolverton, the Central Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, and from which there are conveyances several times a day.

Referrals and references to be had on application.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Heathcote, care of Miss Smith, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

MRS. BARRETT wishes, after Christmas, to receive into her family two little Girls to educate with her daughter, for which purpose a qualified Governess will be engaged.—Particulars and references may be obtained on application to the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, Royston, Herts.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Application for the admission of pupils and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master or to the Secretary. The next half-term will commence on Wednesday, October 11.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

GILFILLAN'S MARTYRS, HEROES, and BARDS of the SCOTTISH COVENANT. 4th Thousand, 2s. 6d. cloth, 3s. gilt.

MIAL'S FOOTSTEPS of our FOREFATHERS. 36 Engravings. 3rd Thousand, 5s. cloth, 5s. gilt.

EDMONDS' JOHN MILTON: an Ecclesiastical Biography. 3rd Thousand, 2s. 6d. cloth.

MISS LAWRENCE'S TREASURE-SEEKER'S DAUGHTER. 2nd Thousand, 2s. 6d. cloth, 2s. gilt.

COOPER'S FREE CHURCH of ANCIENT CHRISTENDOM. 2nd Edition, 5s. cloth.

CLASSICAL SELECTIONS from BRITISH PROSE WRITERS. 3s. 6d., cloth or roan.

"A collection of passages which stands unrivalled in our language."—*Eclectic Review*.

FLETCHER'S CONSTANTINE the GREAT. 1s. 6d. cloth.

"A book of intense interest."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

ELTON'S ROGER WILLIAMS; Founder of Rhode Island. 2s. cloth.

"Presents a picture of mental and moral beauty which has few parallels."—*Bradford Observer*.

HINTON'S VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE in the UNITED STATES. Cloth, 1s. 6d., paper, 1s.

"We ask our friends to put this book in circulation wherever their influence can make itself felt."—*Nonconformist*.

CHURCH of ENGLAND in the REIGNS of the TUDORS and STUARTS. 2 Vols., 2s. 6d. each.

WADDINGTON'S JOHN PENNY; the Pilgrim Martyr. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

"Can be sent by post for 6d. each."

LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES OFFICE, 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.

HOMOEOPATHY.

Books Published at LEATH'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACIES, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard. Eleventh thousand, 8vo, bound, price 16s., pp. 900.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoid of all technicality, and much enlarged by the addition of many important articles, such as those on indigestion, scrofula, dropsy, the various diseases of tropical climates, and on the characteristic effects of the medicines. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for all families, and well adapted for the emigrant or missionary, to which a complete use of medicine is provided, price 5s. An Epitome of the above. Price 5s. To which is adapted a Case of Medicine, price 30s. Carriage free on receipt of a post-office order. 8vo, bound in cloth, price 8s.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACOPEIA and POSOLOGY. By JAHR and others. Exhibiting the method of Preparing every known Medicament, and illustrative of the Theory of Doses. 18mo., bound in leather, price 12s.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE (POCKET DICTIONARY, Concordance, and Repertory of). Edited by Dr. LAURIE. Whereby symptoms are so associated as to render the discrimination (and treatment) of diseases easy and certain. 18mo., bound in cloth, price 8s.

HOMOEOPATHIC VETERINARY MEDICINE; or Veterinary Homoeopathy; embracing the Breeding, Rearing, General management, and Homoeopathic Treatment of the Horse, Ox, Cow, Sheep, Dog, Pig, Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c. 32mo., bound, price 1s.

HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE. Containing simple directions for the domestic treatment of ordinary ailments. Foolscap 8vo., bound, price 6s.

HOMOEOPATHIC PARENT'S GUIDE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. A Treatise on the Method of Rearing Children from their earliest Infancy; comprising simple Directions for the treatment of all Affections incidental to Childhood. 8vo., bound, price 4s. 6d.

HOMOEOPATHY.—A BIOGRAPHICAL MONUMENT to the MEMORY of SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. Translated from the German with additions by C. FISCHER. Containing valuable and interesting papers never before published. 18mo., Bound in cloth, price 4s.

HOMOEOPATHIC EPITOME of JAHR'S MANUEL. By Drs. CURTIS and ELLIE. Comprising the most Characteristic Features of 104 Medicines in respect of particular Organs, and a Repertory to assist in their Selection for Treatment. 18mo., price 2s.

HOMOEOPATHY (its Principles), in a Series of Lectures. By B. F. JOELIN, M.D. "A truly, admirable work, and by a great deal the nearest popular exposition of homoeopathy which we have seen."—*Hahnemannian Fly Sheet*. Just published, 8vo., bound, price 4s. 6d.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT of INDIGESTION, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids (Pills). By W. MORGAN, M.R.C.S., containing simple Directions for the Household Treatment of these Common Disorders; an Account of 13 Remarkable Cases illustrative of Treatment; a Plate and Explanatory Article showing the entire Course of the Alimentary Canal; full Directions for Diet and General Hygiene and Simple Household Receipts for the Preparation of Delicacies which may be safely taken by persons suffering from either of these Complaints. J. Leath, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC: 69, Dean-street, Soho; and 24, Poultry. Catalogues gratis on application, or post free, 6d.

HOMOEOPATHY.—CHOLERA, its PREVENTION and TREATMENT; by J. LAURIE, M.D. Price One Penny, or 6s. per 100. Published at LEATH'S Homoeopathic Pharmacies, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; where may be had all the Homoeopathic Preparations, at 2s. each.

DEAFNESS.

New and important medical discovery, published this day, and sent free by post for eight postage stamps.

DEAFNESS, Noises in the Ears (CURE YOURSELF). A Medical Guide for the cure of country patients, by a Physician, Dr. HERBERT MANFRED, Aurist, M.R.C.S., 72, Regent-street, London. This work has been the means of curing numbers, and rescued them from sacrificing both purse and patience at the shrine of quackery. Any deaf sufferer is enabled to hear the usual tone of conversation in a few hours, by means which can with safety be applied to an infant.

Dr. MANFRED, Member of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, receives patients daily, from ten until six, at his residence, 72, Regent-street, London, (first door in Air-street,) where all letters must be addressed.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EARS.—

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Just Published, price 7d., by post, Certain Mode of Self-Cure. Any partially or extremely deaf person can permanently restore their own Hearing. Distressing noises in the Head relieved in Half-an-hour. This book has cured hundreds, living in the most distant part of the world, without absence from home or business. It is published by Dr. HOGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1845, L.A.C., April 30, 1846, Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall.

Sent free to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing Seven Postage-stamps, A HINT and HELP, for the benefit and protection of deaf persons, a stop to Quackery, extortionate fees, and charges. By this new discovery, totally deaf sufferers are enabled to hear conversation, without any ear-trumpet or instrument, for ever rescuing them from the grasp of the extortionate and dangerous Empiric. It contains startling cures, deaf persons having cured themselves, many instantaneously effected. All letters to be directed to Dr. Houghton 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London. Patients received any day from 12 till 4. Consultation free.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL

PLATE POWDER is recommended by all the principal Silversmiths, as the Best and Safest article ever introduced for cleaning Plate. See the Testimonials, and names of more than 500 of the leading Firms, which accompany each Box. Prepared only by the Inventor J. Goddard, chemist, Leicester, and sold by Ironmongers, Silver-smiths, and Chemists, in Boxes 1s. and 4s. 6d. each.

"It only requires a trial to ensure its use in every family."

TO INVALIDS.—COOPER'S ILLUS-

TRATED CATALOGUE of MEDICAL APPARATUS, DRUGS, &c., forwarded free by Post. Superior Brass Enema Apparatus, 10s. Pocket Medicine Cases for travelling, 10s. Stopped Bottles in Boxwood cases, from 1s. Medicated Lozenges, 3s. 6d. per lb. Seidlitz Powders, 1s. per Box. Bermuda Arrow Root, 2s. per lb.; with every Medicine of the purest quality only, at a considerable reduction on the usual charges, at WILLIAM T. COOPER'S Dispensing Establishment, 26, Oxford-street, London.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID

MAGNESIA. Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the Fluid Preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr WILLIAM BAILEY, of Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists, and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

The Acidulated Syrup in Bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label, in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."



## DUTY OFF TEA!

THE Reduction of the Tea-duty, and the easy state of the Tea Market, enable PHILLIPS and COMPANY to sell

STRONG BLACK TEA .....	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	RICH SOUCHONG TEA .....	3s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, of extraordinary quality and strength .....	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.			
STRONG GREEN TEA .....	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.			
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA .....	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.			BEST MOYUNE GUNPOWDER .....	4s. 8d.	
THE BEST PEARL GUNPOWDER, very choice .....	5s. 0d.				PRIME COFFEE .....	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
GOOD COFFEE .....	11d.	11½d.	1s.		THE BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES .....	1s. 4d.	
THE BEST MOCHA, and							

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to any Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Incorporated under 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 110, and further empowered by Special Act 15 Vic. cap. 53.

ACCUMULATED FUND (1854), £60,000—ANNUAL INCOME, £30,000.

## DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., CHAIRMAN, Eagle Cottage, New Kent-road.	GARDINER, B. WEBB, Esq., 30, Princess-st., Cavendish-square.
BENNETT, CHARLES, Esq., 32, Royal Exchange.	GROSER, WILLIAM, Esq., 35, Hemingford-villas, Barnsbury-pk.
BUNNELL, PETER, Esq., Edmonton.	LEWIS, GEORGE CYRUS, Esq., 1, Lewndes-ter., Knightsbridge.
BURTON, JOHN ROBERT, Esq., 189, Great Dover-street.	MILLAR, ROBERT J., Esq., 1, Holland-grove, North Brixton.
CARTWRIGHT, RICHARD, Esq., 37, Chancery-lane.	SANDERS, JOSEPH, Esq., 5, Sutherland-square, Walworth.
QUTHBERTSON, FRANCIS, Esq., 123, Aldersgate-street.	

## AUDITORS.

BURGE, G.W., Esq., 10, Clarence-villas, King Edw'd's-rd., Hackney	PORTER, JOSEPH LONG, Esq., 42, Sloane-street.
SOLICITORS.	MEDICAL OFFICER.
Messrs. WATSON and SONS, 12, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street.	JOHN MANN, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.
BANKERS.	SURVEYOR.
LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury.	THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 24, Bucklersbury.

THIS Company was established in 1847, upon the strictest principles of Mutual Assurance. There was not, from the commencement, any Proprietary Body or Guarantee Fund to absorb any portion of the Profits; and the remarkable progress and success of the Company, during nearly eight years, affords ample evidence that such encumbrances on the funds of a Life Assurance Society are not needful, either to maintain its operations or ensure the confidence of the public. Assurances are effected in the varied forms of modern improvements, either to provide for survivors, or for the infirmities of old age; and may be completed at a very short notice, if requisite.

THE PREMIUMS charged are as moderate as possible, consistent with security, and may be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, or Quarterly. The PROFITS are divided triennially amongst all the members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of future premiums, or added to the Policy as a bonus. The Bonus added in 1852 amounted to 2½ per cent. on the premiums paid. The POLICIES are indisputable, except in cases of fraud; and after three years the Assurer, or Policy Holder, if unable to continue the premiums, may receive the then value in cash, or obtain in exchange a FREE POLICY of an equitable amount, on which no future premiums will be payable.

LOANS are granted on adequate security, with or without a Life Policy, repayable by instalments or otherwise, and redeemable at any time on equitable terms.

ANNUITIES, immediate or deferred, and Endowments for Children.

NO CHARGE to the assured for Policy Stamps, Medical Examinations, or Entrance Fees.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained gratis at the Chief Office, 37, New Bridge-street, or of the Company's Agents throughout the country.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Incorporated under 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 110.

GUARANTEE FUND, £200,000.

## DIRECTORS.

JAMES LOW, Esq., CHAIRMAN, 20, Gracechurch-street, and 10, Walter's-buildings, Holloway.	FREEMAN, G. S., Esq., Crescent-grove, Camberwell.
BLVTH, JOHN, Esq., 113, Aldersgate-street.	GOULD GEORGE, Esq., Loughton, Essex.
CARTWRIGHT, RICHARD, Esq., 37, Chancery-lane.	MILNER, THOMAS, Esq., Upper Clapton.
CUFF, J. H., Esq., 1, Blenheim-villas, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood.	OLNEY, THOMAS, Esq., 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.
QUTHBERTSON, FRANCIS, Esq., 123, Aldersgate-street.	WILMSHURST, JOSEPH, Esq., 13, Addison-terrace, Kensington.

## AUDITORS.

DOXSEY, ISAAC, Esq., Loughborough-park, East Brixton.	PEWTRESS, J. W., Esq., 20, Gracechurch-street.
SURVEYOR.	
GOVER, JOHN, Esq., Eagle Cottage, New Kent-road.	

## BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & Co., Lombard-street.	Messrs. WATSON & SONS, 12, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street.
THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED TRIENNIALLY—COMPLETE MUTUALITY.	
POLICIES ISSUED, 11,672, for £5,163,388.	

## AT the ANNUAL MEETING of this COMPANY, AUGUST 31, 1854, the following

Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st. That this meeting cordially agrees with the recommendation of the Directors, that 1½ per cent. on their premiums be returned to the insurers.

2nd. That this meeting congratulates the public on the signal success which has attended the formation of the British Empire Fire Assurance Company on the Mutual principle. That it views with approbation the steady and economical, yet diligent manner in which its business has been conducted; and calls upon all its numerous fellow-insurers to co-operate zealously with the Directors in making known the merits and advantages of the Company.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

## MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

## MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from Painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle.—Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

## TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of Chemically-prepared White India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, Grosvenor-square, sole INVENTOR and PATENTEE.

A new, original, and valuable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared white INDIA-RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 22, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## PARALYSIS, ASTHMA, INDIGESTION.

—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded gratis, on receipt of two stamps for postage. Terms One Guinea a week.

## TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—

A Retired Clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the Means of Cure: and will, therefore, send free, on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.—Direct the Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

## LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

PREPARED for Medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of Chemical Analysis. The most efficacious Remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOVT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and all SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG, WOHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOUQUIER, and numerous other eminent Medical Men and Scientific Chemists in Europe.

Specially rewarded with Medals by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy, effecting a cure much more rapidly.

Contains Iodine, phosphate of chalk, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—in short, all its most active and essential principles—in larger quantities than the pale oils made in England and Newfoundland, deprived mainly of these by their mode of preparation.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, in bottles, labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, by

ANSAB, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND,

Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and British Possessions; and by all respectable Chemists and Vendors of Medicine in Town and Country, at the following prices:—

IMPERIAL MEASURE.—Half pints 2s. 6d., Pints 4s. 9d.

DEAFNESS.—Numerous Persons who have suffered from extreme Deafness and Noises in the Ears, and thought by many to be incurable, are anxious to make known to others the wonderful restoration to perfect hearing under Dr. MANFRED'S treatment, of 72, Regent-street, first door in Air-street, London, where addresses may be had.—Patients received daily.

## PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and instant relief and a rapid cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury. Gentlemen,—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed)

W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

## CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. George Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

## CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross House.

A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed)

CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

## DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for

IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. Rendering the Skin Clear, Soft, and Transparent, Removing all Eruptions, Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, and Roughness, Curing Gnat Bites, and the Stings of insects generally.

In the process of Shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits. Observe the name on the Government Stamp outside the Wrapper. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale Warehouse, 26, Bride-lane, London.

## OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.—This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

## ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN JAMIESON.

## FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

## GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1852.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. HUGH.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

## GREAT CURE OF NERVOUSNESS.

London, June 10 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

J. R. PETHESON.

## PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &amp;c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severer chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

## CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.

JAMES FORBETH.

## SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only.

"Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoth, 11s.; Six Mammoths sent free for 60s.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, and CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Warehouse, 273, Strand, London.



Just published, in post 8vo, price 5s., cloth,  
**DEATH-BED CANTICLES.** By a  
 DYING CLERGYMAN of the Church of England.  
 London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just published, in crown 8vo., price 5s. cloth,  
**CHRISTIANITY in TURKEY;** being a  
 Brief Historical Sketch of the Armenian Race and Church;  
 with some Account of their Doctrines, Rites, &c. By the Rev.  
 F. G. O. DWIGHT, Constantinople.  
 James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Price 1s. 6d., Vol. I. of  
**THE LIBRARY of BIBLICAL**  
 LITERATURE. Containing 8 numbers in handsome  
 cases.

Price 2d. with Engravings,  
**THE LAKE of GALILEE; its CITIES**  
 and ASSOCIATIONS. Being No. IX. of the "Library of  
 Biblical Literature."

No. X. Just out, Price 2d.,  
**SCENES from the LIFE, TRAVELS, and**  
 LABOURS of the Apostle Paul. Part I. With Engravings  
 from Designs by GILBERT.  
 London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

This Day is published, post 8vo., cloth 5s.,  
**THE SPHERE and DUTIES of GOVERN-**  
 MENT. Translated from the German of Baron WILHELM  
 von HUMBOLDT, by JOSEPH COULTHARD JUN.  
 London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

This Day is published, in paper cover, post 8vo., 1s.  
**PARTNERSHIP with LIMITED**  
 LIABILITY. Reprinted with Additions, from "The  
 Westminster Review," New Series, No. VIII., October, 1853,  
 London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-**  
 BOOK for 1855, will be published January 1, 1855.  
 Communications addressed to the Congregational Library,  
 Blomfield-street, Finsbury, are respectfully requested by the  
 Editor.  
 \* \* \* Advertisements and Bills should be forwarded to the pub-  
 lishers.  
 Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Now ready, price 1s., in neat paper cover, or 1s. 6d. cloth gilt,  
**THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL of**  
 HORTON COLLEGE, BRADFORD, containing the Sermon  
 preached at the Jubilee Service, August 2nd, 1854, by the Rev. B.  
 GODWIN, D.D.; also, an Historical and Biographical Sketch, by  
 the Rev. B. EVANS.  
 London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row. Leeds:  
 J. Heaton and Son, 7, Briggate.

On Saturday, October 7th, will be recommenced,  
 in which will be embodied *The Illustrated People's Paper*,  
 the issue of which will cease with the present quarter.  
 Sold by Aylott and Co., 8, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers  
 and news agents in town and country.

POST FREE,  
**THE COMING TIMES,**  
 price 1s.  
**VOICES of the SAGES, or WAY to HEALTH, 1s.**  
**PALACE of the SOUL, versus CRYSTAL PALACE, 8d.**  
**FIRST PRINCIPLES of PHRENOLOGY ILLUSTRATED, 6d.**  
 C. McDick, Examiner at the Phrenological Cabinet, 492, New  
 Oxford-street.

This day is published,  
**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.**  
 NEW SERIES.—No. XII. OCTOBER, 1854

CONTENTS:  
 I. The Odin-Religion.  
 II. The Character, Condition, and Prospects of the Greek  
 People.  
 III. Rajah Brooke.  
 IV. History: its Use and Meaning.  
 V. Woman in France: Madame de Sable.  
 VI. The Sphere and Duties of Government.  
 VII. The Rise and Progress of Diplomacy.  
 VIII. The Crystal Palace.

Contemporary Literature: Theology and Philosophy.—Political  
 Economy and Education.—Science.—Classics and Philology.—  
 History, Biography, Voyages and Travels.—Belles Lettres.—  
 Art.  
 London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

PEOPLE'S EDITIONS.  
 This day is published,  
 I.

**ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE.**  
 Vol. VII., Price Four Shillings, cloth, and Part XXV.,  
 Price One Shilling. To be completed in Forty-four Parts, form-  
 ing Twelve Volumes.

ATLAS to this Edition of ALISON'S EUROPE. Part VI.,  
 Price Two Shillings and Sixpence. To be completed in Twelve  
 Parts.

II.  
**WORKS of SAMUEL WARREN, D.C.L.**  
 Part XIV., Price One Shilling.

III.  
 PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S

**CHEMISTRY of COMMON LIFE.**  
 No. XI., Price 6d., containing THE SMELLS WE DISLIKE,  
 viz.—Mineral Smells—Vegetable Smells—Smells from Decaying  
 Substances—Smells produced by Chemical Art (Kakodyle)—  
 Smells produced by our Manufactories.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.  
 Sold by all booksellers.

Now ready, price 1s., post free, 1s. 6d.,

**CHOLERA not a Disease of the Bowels,**  
 Chymistry of the Blood, and Secretions in Cholera. How  
 Arrested, and often Cured in One Hour. By Dr. GRIFFITHS JONES.  
 Editor of the "Journal of Health."

Also, by the same author,  
**WHY the CLERGY ADVOCATE**  
 HOMEOPATHY, price 1s.  
 Horsell and Shirrefs, 492, New Oxford-street.

**CASES of CANCER, LUPUS, & ULCERS**  
 treated with Dr. Pattison's New Remedy.—The above  
 Pamphlet will be forwarded on receipt of four postage stamps, by  
 Mr. BUMPUS, Bookseller, 139, Oxford-street, London.

Now ready, in fcp. 8vo, with Maps, price 3s.,  
**THE TWO-FOLD SLAVERY of the**  
 UNITED STATES; with a Project of Self-Emancipation.  
 By MARSHALL HALL, M.D., F. R. S., &c.  
 London: Adam Scott, Charter-house-square.

NOW READY.  
**THE COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT and**  
 INVOICE EXAMINER. A Companion for the Counting-  
 house, the Warehouse, and the Mart: showing at one view the  
 Price of any Quantity of Goods at per Hundred-Weight or Ton.  
 Upon a comprehensive plan never before published. Folio. By  
 JAMES FREEMAN, JUN., Esq. Price 10s. 6d.  
 London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence, Paternoster-row; C.  
 Duff, New-street, Doctors'-commons; and all Booksellers.

**DOMESTIC PSALMODY.—A Popular**  
 Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Sacred Songs and  
 Chants, for One, Two, or Three Voices, Organ, Pianoforte, or  
 Melodium. Arranged by E. J. WESTROP, editor of "The Uni-  
 versal Psalmist." Volumes 1 and 2, price 4s. each, or post  
 free for stamps.

N.B. This Work, for domestic use, is so simplified that a child  
 may accompany the Voices on the instrument.

\* \* \* Catalogues, Sacred and Secular, gratis and postage free.  
 London: Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.  
 Just published, fcp. 8vo, sewed, price 2s. 6d., Post, 3s.

**THE EAR in HEALTH and DISEASE:**  
 with Remarks on the Prevention of Deafness, Illustrated  
 with Wood Engravings. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon  
 to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.  
 "This work to the deaf is invaluable."—*Critic*.  
 London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

THE MONTHLY  
**CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for**  
 OCTOBER, Price 6d., contains:—

1. Sociology.
2. Prayers and Liturgies for Dissenters.
3. What, How and Whom, the Arts Teach.
4. The Rulers of the Primitive Church, Later Cycle.
5. Christian Doctrine and Controversy.
6. The Broken Swords.
7. Record of Christian Missions.
8. Monthly Retrospect.
9. Literary Notes, Poetry, &c.

London: William Freeman, 69 Fleet-street.

This day, price 5s., post free, 5s. 6d.,  
**THE JOURNAL of SACRED LITERA-**  
 TURE. Edited by the Rev. H. BURGESS, LL.D. Ph. D.  
 No. XIII., New Series, for October.

1. Mulman's History of Latin Christianity.
2. The Historical Origin of the Passover.
3. The Songs of Degrees.
4. The Resurrection of Jesus.
5. The Attestation by Miracles.
6. Sceptical German Theology.
7. Was the Last Supper a Paschal Feast?
8. The Treading under Foot of the Holy City.
9. Inspiration and Infallibility.

Correspondence, Notices, Intelligence.  
 \* \* \* Vols. II, III, IV, V, and VI, cloth lettered, 5s. each.  
 Blackader and Co., 13, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, with Illustrations, price 6d.,  
**EXCELSIOR; or, Helps to Progress**  
 in Religion, Science, and Literature. Part X. for October.

- CONTENTS.  
 The British Navy.  
 Bernard of Clairvaux (concluded).  
 Humming Birds.  
 The Right Way of Resting.  
 The Earnest Student.  
 An October Excursion to the Saleve.  
 Feather Stars and Sea Urchins.  
 Copper Mines (concluded).  
 Hume's England.  
 Review of the Month.

London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

MR. MAURICE'S NEW WORK.  
**LECTURES on the ECCLESIASTICAL**  
 HISTORY of the FIRST and SECOND CENTURIES.  
 By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's  
 Inn. 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

"His point of view is so thoroughly human, the philosopher  
 and the man predominate so completely over the antiquarian and  
 the controversialist, that a student will really derive from him a  
 much better and truer conception of the early Church than from  
 most professedly complete narratives. We have never read a  
 Church History in which the ordinary points of controversy were  
 more subordinated, and yet we know none on which the import-  
 ance of the Catholic doctrine and discipline is more clearly  
 brought out. We find the heretics in this book intelligible  
 beings, enter into their struggles of intellect and conscience; are  
 led to see how they deviated from Catholic belief, under what  
 temptations, and in search of what objects."—*Spectator*.

"Church History comes to us with advantage from the pens of  
 men who write thus, with hearts full of liberal and christian feel-  
 ing, and with minds trained to philosophical contemplation. The  
 subject is one full of life and fire; everywhere it ought to inspire  
 the deepest interest; and there is no reason why it should be  
 offered to the public only in the shape of prosy dissertations.  
 This man will understand who reads the present volume."—*Examiner*.

MacMillan and Co., Cambridge; and George Bell, 186, Fleet-  
 street, London.

**THE DOMESTIC COMMENTARY on**  
 the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. ROBERT  
 SHUTTLE, Vicar of Alton Pancras, Dorset.

Second Thousand, beautifully printed in a large, clear type, with  
 the Text.

J. F. SHAW having purchased the whole of the edition of this  
 valuable Family Commentary, has reduced the price from £2 14s.,  
 the original published price, to

FORTY SHILLINGS, in Two Vols., cloth;  
 Or FORTY-TWO SHILLINGS, in Four Vols., cloth;  
 And hopes that a work so deservedly appreciated will, at this  
 great reduction in price, find a place in every Christian family.  
 The rapid sale of the first edition of One Thousand copies, and  
 the highly favourable notices which are appended, fully attest the  
 value of this Family Commentary.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.  
 "We may most justly, and perhaps cannot more highly, recom-  
 mend the 'Domestic Commentary,' than by saying that its execu-  
 tion is as good as its design. The leading points of instruction in  
 each chapter seem well brought out, and enforced in a manner  
 calculated, under the Divine blessing, not only to inform the un-  
 derstanding, but to reach the conscience and the heart. Lord  
 Bacon, when referring to the value of comments upon Scripture,  
 remarks, that 'those wines are the purest which are produced  
 from the first crush of the grape.' This work is a happy exem-  
 plification of what we think Lord Bacon meant. The author has,  
 by his very design, limited himself to a 'first crush,' and certainly

NOTICES—Continued.

the product is so pure—so charged with the practical effect of a  
 fundamental truth, and so little flavoured with the spirit of con-  
 troversy on non-essential points—that we expect it will be highly  
 valued, not only by members of the Church of England, but by  
 all Christians who 'hold the Head.'—*Record*.

"We can conscientiously say of these four beautifully-printed  
 volumes, that, as far as we examined them, and we have done so  
 to some considerable extent, they contain valuable, sound, evan-  
 gelical doctrine, and in all cases where the master of the house is  
 unable to expound the chapter read at family worship, and to  
 exhort those placed under his domestic rule, we strongly recom-  
 mend this Commentary."—*Christian Annotator*.

"We have little doubt that this Commentary will supply a need  
 which we have felt ourselves, and which has been felt also by  
 thousands of English Christians. It is strange that, multiplied as  
 are our works of devotion, we have as yet had no Commentary  
 which we could pronounce, in every sense, unexceptionable for  
 use in family prayer. There was, therefore, a need for a Com-  
 mentary suited for use in family devotion, which should embrace  
 the whole Word of God. This need the 'Domestic Commentary'  
 has, in our judgment, fully met and answered. It does not enter  
 into critical disquisitions: it is not argumentative nor contro-  
 versial; but, seizing the practical points, it unfolds their meaning  
 in plain 'Bible English,' and is never wanting in pointed exhor-  
 tation, or in searching application to the heart and conscience.  
 We can heartily recommend the work; and in an age when the  
 truth as it is in Jesus is beset by foes of every hue, it is impos-  
 sible to overrate the importance of such an addition to our Biblical  
 literature as the 'Domestic Commentary.' We are so impressed  
 with the sense of its high value as an evangelical exponent of the  
 Word of God, that we could earnestly desire that, as a mighty  
 weapon against the Popery, Tractarianism, infidelity, and lake-  
 wariness of our age, it might, by some means or other, be  
 carried into every family circle in the land."—*Bickersteth's Weekly*  
*Visitor*.

"We are conscientiously careful not rashly to commend new  
 Commentaries on Scripture, especially such as claim to be ex-  
 pressly intended for family use. A bad, or even doubtful expositor,  
 daily ministering in the house, is not short of a dire calamity. In  
 introducing the 'Domestic Commentary' to our readers, we have  
 not only sought to test, with great severity, its doctrinal sound-  
 ness, but also its freedom from narrow views, and certain popular  
 theories. In doing this, we have selected such passages as compel  
 a commentator to bring out his views of great Bible truths. We  
 are happy to say, that after thus carefully dealing with these  
 volumes, we have formed the most favourable conclusions as to  
 their sterling value. The work is by no means elaborate; and  
 just on this account it is adapted to the end proposed. On every  
 chapter there is a practical, brief comment, embodying its main  
 topics; well suited for domestic worship, and eminently calculated  
 to give effect to the reading of the Holy Scriptures in pious families.  
 There are also a very few critical notes upon remarkable words,  
 which often shed an excellent light on the text. The comments  
 are pointed and terse, full of evangelical fervour, and characterised  
 by a pleasing and profitable variety. This was a book greatly  
 wanted; and the type is sufficiently large for the use of eyes  
 beginning to wax dim. We heartily commend the author for the  
 able and appropriate manner in which he has accomplished his  
 task."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"The type is large and clear, such as even aged persons will  
 read with comfort, and enjoy. The prime peculiarity is the  
 simple, experimental, practical, and business-like character of  
 the Notes; and especially the fact that these Notes, instead of  
 being intermingled, after the usual manner, with the paragraphs,  
 or thrown at the bottom of the page, are everywhere placed at  
 the end of the chapter, and comprise such observations as an  
 educated or able man, in the pulpit or at the fireside, would  
 offer after reading the chapter. There is here nothing erudite,  
 dry, or polemic; but fresh, strong, manly observations, greatly  
 suited to edify and build up the reader. The chief peculiarity,  
 in regard to these Notes, however, is the mode of printing them.  
 Instead of being, as is universally, and so far as we know,  
 without an exception, presented in small, oftentimes very small  
 type, they are presented in the same type as the text, and not  
 only so, but the type is large. This is certainly an excellent plan,  
 and, we have no doubt, will give most extensive satisfaction.  
 For the first time it presents comments in a winning guise,  
 which will go more uniformly to secure comfortable reading.  
 The work appears to have been intended purely for regular  
 reading of a devotional character; and for this purpose it is  
 admirable—unquestionably the best thing of the kind that has  
 yet been presented to the public. The work will be no slight  
 contribution to devotional editions of the Sacred Scriptures. The  
 New Testament forms a beautiful volume of very moderate  
 dimensions as to thickness, which will prove an invaluable hand-  
 book for family and closet purposes. Bogatsky, Mason, Hawker,  
 and the whole host of those mince-meat men, who have hereto-  
 fore, to such a vast extent, been in favour with the Christian  
 people, may now be suffered to rest on the shelves; or, still better,  
 be given to poor people who cannot afford to buy this more con-  
 siderable, though still very economical publication. Instead of  
 taking those 'Daily Portions,' with a verse of Scripture and a  
 verse of sacred rhyme, we should recommend, as an infinitely  
 better plan, that all who can afford it should take this book, and  
 read the whole chapter, with the running comment which suc-  
 ceeds. There is here a fullness, a weight of sentiment, a maturity,  
 which is nowhere to be found among these small-craft writers.  
 They have had their day, and it has been a long one. In their  
 humble measure they have done good; but it is time that people  
 should now aspire to something more substantial and satisfactory.  
 The man who will take the present work, and go thoroughly  
 through it for himself, by the time that he has reached the close  
 will have become qualified to be his own commentator."—*British*  
*Banner*.

"... The author has well carried out his purpose. His re-  
 marks are varied, interesting, and to the point, embodying gen-  
 erally the great truths of the Gospel, and enforcing them with  
 pointed applications. . . . The earnest mind will meet with much  
 here to instruct, to refresh, and to warn."—*Church of England*  
*Magazine*.

"I am much pleased with it, and think it adapted beyond any-  
 thing I have yet seen for domestic use."—*From the Rev. Josiah*  
*Alport, Birmingham*.

"It is a most valuable publication, filling up a void which has  
 been lamented for years. It is truly evangelical; faithful, close,  
 and personal in its application, in which latter particular other  
 Commentaries are too deficient. It is a work that should be in  
 every British Protestant home. Its conciseness, as well as its  
 spirituality and practical teaching, render it invaluable for family  
 reading."—*Editor of the "Cottage Lamp"*.

"A judicious Commentary, written in a plain and forcible  
 manner, suitable for domestic worship."—*Kent Advertiser*.

"The comments are clear and explicit, and consequently may  
 be understood by every member of a family, while, at the same  
 time, they are not carried to such a length as to prove tedious to  
 the reader or the hearer. The 'Domestic Commentary' will  
 doubtless be welcomed into many a family library."—*Nottingham*  
*Journal*.

"Written so plainly as to be understood even by illiterate  
 persons."—*Derbyshire Courier*.

"The arrangement is excellent. A Commentary of this kind has  
 long been wanted. The spirit of each comment is truly evangeli-  
 cal; and, all matters of a controversial character having been  
 studiously avoided, it is well adapted for sincere Christians of any  
 and of every denomination."—*Fork Herald*.

"Exceedingly satisfactory for the purposes of a Christian  
 household. The type is large and clear."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

"Written in a plain and forcible manner, suitable for domestic  
 worship."—*Dorset Chronicle*.

Many very flattering Testimonials from Clergymen, Ministers,  
 and others, have been received by the Publisher, but which he is  
 not at liberty to publish.

London: John Farquhar Shaw, 27, Southampton-row, and  
 Paternoster-row.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham,  
 Surrey, at the office of Messrs. PETER and COMPANY, New-  
 street, Doctors' Commons; and published by him at No. 69,  
 Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, October 4, 1854.